



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-015
Monday
24 January 1994

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-015

CONTENTS

24 January 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Chad

Several Killed in Rebel Clashes With Government Forces [Njamena Radio] 1

Congo

Radio Reports 'Confused' Situation; Kolelas Comments [Libreville Radio] 1

Arms Fire Heard in Southern Suburbs [AFP] 1

President, French Envoy Discuss Security, Relations [Brazzaville Radio] 2

Cabinet Accuses Opposition of Crimes Against Foreigners [Brazzaville Radio] 3

Gabon

Radio Reports Bongo 'Finally' Sworn-In 22 Jan [Libreville Radio] 3

Court Rejects Annulment Appeals [Libreville Radio] 3

Rwanda

RPF Raises Doubts About Attack Against Liberal Leader [Radio Muhabura] 4

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

Parliamentary Select Committee Members Named [Djibouti Radio] 5

Kenya

Opposition MP Claims Report of Resignation 'Hoax' [Nairobi Radio] 5

Somalia

Australia's Evans Says Pressure for Peace Growing [AFP] 5

Says 'No Intention' To Withdraw [Melbourne Radio] 5

Comments on Meetings [Melbourne Radio] 6

Tanzania

President Mwinyi Warns of 'Imminent Danger' of Hunger [Dar es Salaam Radio] 6

Uganda

Eritrean President Afewerki Begins Visit 24 Jan [Kampala Radio] 6

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Ministry Confirms Lesotho Request for Troops [SAPA]	7
Travel Warning Issued [SAPA]	7
De Klerk Ends 3-Day Western Transvaal Campaign [Johannesburg TV]	7
Details Campaign Activities [SAPA]	7
Notes East Rand Violence [Johannesburg Radio]	8
Comments on 'Hidden Agendas' [SAPA]	8
Mandela Comments on Plan To End Violence [Johannesburg TV]	9
ANC, Allies To Campaign for End to Boycotts [Johannesburg TV]	9
ANC, DP Criticize Public Servants' Salary Increase [Johannesburg Radio]	9
Inkatha Official Comments [SAPA]	9
Mandela Addresses ANC Conference on Reconstruction [SAPA]	9
Statement Issued After Conference [SAPA]	11
ANC Releases National Election List 21 Jan [SAPA]	12
Daily Assesses National List [SUNDAY NATION 23 January]	12
National Party Comments [SAPA]	13
CP Accuses De Klerk of Abusing Privileges [SAPA]	14
PAC Suspends 2 Senior Members Over 'Party Procedures' [Johannesburg Radio]	14
Buthlezi Expresses 'Little Faith' in Government Talks [SAPA]	14
IFP President Reiterates Non-Recognition of TEC, Rulings [SAPA]	15
Buthlezi Takes Media to Task for 'Partial' Reporting [SAPA]	15
IFP Committee Adopts Resolution on Negotiated Solution [SAPA]	15
Article by APLA Member Details Group's Activities [WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN 21-27 January]	16
APLA in Harare Comments on Cessation of Hostilities [SAPA]	17
Commander Clarifies APLA Stand on Armed Struggle [SAPA]	17
Saudi Imam Arrives in Cape Town 23 Jan [SAPA]	17
Continued Outflow of Foreign Capital Serious [SAPA]	18
Democratic Party Releases Names for Electoral Lists [SAPA]	18
South African Press Review for 21 Jan [THE STAR 21 January, etc]	18
South African Press Review for 23 Jan [SUNDAY TIMES 23 January, etc]	18
South African Press Review for 24 Jan [THE CITIZEN 24 January, etc]	19

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Update on Events Surrounding Lusaka Peace Talks	21
Beye Returns to Lusaka, Briefs Officials [Luanda TV]	21
Talks To Resume 24 Jan [Luanda Radio]	21
Beye Briefs Prime Minister [Luanda TV]	21
Radio on UNITA Plans at Lusaka Talks [Luanda TV]	21
UNITA Radio on Dos Santos, Wife, 'Corrupt' List [Voz do Galo Negro]	22
Wrapup of Reports From UNITA Radio 21-24 Jan	22
Offensive Reported in North [Voz do Galo Negro]	22
Offensive in Benguela Noted [Voz do Galo Negro]	23
Reaction to Officer Reshuffle Noted [Voz do Galo Negro]	23
Attack on Cambambe Denied [Voz do Galo Negro]	23
MPLA Actions in Namibia Cited [Voz do Galo Negro]	23
Malange Governor Views 'Serious' Situation [Luanda TV]	23
UNITA Responds to Governors Remarks [Voz do Galo Negro]	24
Prime Minister Tasks Cabinet With Planning Issues [Luanda Radio]	24
Bank, Police Issue Communique on Currency Operations [Luanda TV]	25
Lobito Harbor Director Comments on World Bank Loan [Luanda TV]	25
European Union Sends 500 Tonnes of Foods [Voz do Galo Negro]	25

Comoros

Exiled Opposition Calls on President To Step Down [Libreville Radio]	26
--	----

Lesotho

More Shooting Noted in Maseru 21 Jan; Events Detailed	26
UN Official To Meet Government [London International]	26
1 Soldier Killed 22 Jan [Johannesburg Radio]	26
Gunfire, Artillery Fire Noted [Johannesburg Radio]	27
Troops Attack Defense Headquarters [Johannesburg Radio]	27
Further Details on Confrontation [SAPA]	27
Radio Reports on Situation in City [Maseru Radio]	27
City Schools To Remain Closed 24 Jan [Maseru Radio]	27
Situation Said 'Tense,' 'Quiet' [Johannesburg Radio]	28
South African Official Comments [Gaborone Radio]	28
Botswana Government Urges Restraint [Maseru Radio]	29
South African Council Comments [Maseru Radio]	29
Cabinet Holding Emergency Session [Johannesburg Radio]	29
Business Returns to 'Normal' [SAPA]	29

Mozambique

Chissano Rules Out Need for National Unity Government [Maputo Radio]	30
Commission Orders Withdrawal of Government Troops [Maputo Radio]	30
Dhlakama Remarks on Elections, Funding Noted [London International]	30
Program for Repatriating Young Pioneers Created [Maputo Radio]	30
Mediacoop Launches SAVANA Weekly Newspaper 21 Jan [Maputo Radio]	30
Officer Prevents Media Visit to Cabo Delgado [Maputo Radio]	31
Airline, Airports To Go Public in 1994 [Maputo Radio]	31

Namibia

Cuban Foreign Minister Denies Troops Planned for Angola [SAPA]	31
--	----

WEST AFRICA

Benin

Cabinet Announces Measures in Reaction to Devaluation [Cotonou Radio]	32
---	----

Burkina Faso

New Political Umbrella Group Formed [Ouagadougou Radio]	33
Labor Unions Demand 'Substantial' Salary Increases [AFP]	33

Cote d'Ivoire

Government, IMF Delegation Agree on 3-Year Plan [AFP]	33
Ouattara Supporters Unable To Welcome Airport Arrival [Libreville Radio]	33

Ghana

Minister Warns Togo About 'Irresponsible Accusations' [Accra Radio]	34
Government Imposes Curfew in Eastern Regions [Accra Radio]	34
President Grants Amnesty to Prisoners [Accra Radio]	34

Liberia

Interim Government Criticizes Deployment of UN Observers [AFP]	35
--	----

Niger

19 Jan Tuareg Attack in Mansou Leaves 7 Dead [AFP]	35
--	----

Nigeria

Minister Predicts 'Positive Results' From Devaluation [Lagos Radio]	35
Minister Wants To Discuss Changes [Lagos Radio]	36
Foreign Minister Discusses 'Effective' Diplomacy [Lagos TV]	36
Niger President Arrives, Meets President [Lagos TV]	36
Joint Statement Issued [Lagos TV]	36
Army Training Contingent in Gambia To Extend Stay [Lagos TV]	38
Oil Companies-Host State Clashes To Be Investigated [Lagos Radio]	38
Central Bank Revokes Licences of 2 Merchant Banks [Lagos Radio]	38
Drugs Intercepted at Murtala Airport [Lagos Radio]	38

Sierra Leone

President Meets Visiting World Bank, IMF Delegation [Freetown Radio]	38
Rebels Threaten To Infiltrate Kenema [London International]	39

Togo

Eyadema Vows To Respect Legislative Election Results [Lome Radio]	39
'Armed Elements' Open Fire Near Ghanaian Border [AFP]	40
Troops Ordered Not To Return Fire [Lome Radio]	40

Chad

Several Killed in Rebel Clashes With Government Forces

AB2301232194 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] Chadians have certainly not yet come to the end of their misfortunes. In addition to the nonpayment of their salary arrears and the devaluation of the CFA franc, the specter of war has also come to trouble (?their fragile peace). At 0420 this morning, the inhabitants of Abeche woke up to the sounds of automatic weapons fire and exploding shells. Elements of the Chadian National Front [FNT] had attacked the Chadian National Army [FAT] troops in Abeche. Our correspondent (Solomon Ngartha) has the details:

[Begin Ngartha recording] At 0450 today, elements of the FNT present in Abeche, who were awaiting their integration into the FAT—in accordance with previously signed agreements—attacked the government troops stationed there, (?flouting) those agreements.

The assailants launched their attack on the military garrison during the first hours of the morning. First they attacked a training center storeroom and obtained 405 light weapons, including bazookas, [word indistinct], and Kalishnikov assault rifles. Once in possession of these weapons, they then attacked other weapons depots at the camp, including an (?operations) storeroom where they looted (Bavar 82) 60-mm mortars, in addition to a large quantity of personnel weapons.

We visited a military camp this morning in the company of National Defense Minister (Mamadou M'biyi); Yousouf Togoimi, the prefect of the area; and top military officers, including (Tetengar), the deputy commander; Lieutenant Colonel (Gbese Moussa); and Lieutenant Colonel Moussa Haroun. We observed traces of blood, forced doors, and SAM-7's which had been destroyed. During our visit to the camp, we were constantly coming across dead bodies lying on the ground. These were the bodies of FNT rebels who had been killed by government forces. Within the camp alone, nine corpses were lying on the ground. In the [words indistinct] running along the Abeche market, two other corpses were observed, covered with dust. At the entrance to the residence of the prefect, two other corpses were seen on the ground. Not far from the sign indicating the road to [name indistinct], another rebel (?who was shot in the back was seen).

For the moment, relative calm reigns in the town of Abeche, punctuated by the sounds of isolated firing. Elements of the government forces are carrying out mopping up operations. The attackers have fled toward [name indistinct]. They are being pursued by government forces. The official provisional results of the attack say 29 rebels were killed and 32 were captured. On the government side, two people have been killed and nine injured. Seven of these people were seriously wounded and were evacuated this afternoon to Ndjamenia. A

curfew has been imposed on the town of Abeche by the prefect. It runs from 1900 to 0600. [end recording]

Congo

Radio Reports 'Confused' Situation; Kolelas Comments

AB2101225394 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 21 Jan 94

[Text] The situation is still confused in Congo, where the southern Brazzaville districts of Baongo and Makelekele are being watched closely by the security forces following the kidnapping of Lieutenant Jonathan Mabiala of Presidential Security. Sporadic gunshots are heard. Indeed, in violence-prone Congo, no day is ever like the one before it. The government blames the opposition for this worsening situation, an accusation rejected by the opposition in the words of Bernard Kolelas, who spoke to Anastasie Kengue:

[Begin Kolelas recording] The situation prevailing in Congo now is characterized by continued clashes, always started by security forces of the presidential coalition. At this very moment, tanks [words indistinct] have lined up at (Moutabala) and are shooting directly into the working class district of (Ndoto), the Major Seminary, and the [word indistinct] district. For the past four days, there has been a blockade of the Makelekele and Baongo districts. The radio told us today that the blockade is a routine operation because opposition activists (?were crossing over) to cause trouble in the northern districts of the capital, which is a blatant lie. They have put the Makelekele and Baongo districts under blockade. For the past four days [words indistinct] the soldiers of the presidential coalition and elements of the (?Civil) Guard—I mean, the security forces of the presidential coalition. This is an absurd operation because it is an act of self-suffocation. The sectors placed under blockade are the areas where the government's key ministries are located: the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Mines and Energy, the Ministry of Finance and Budget, the Ministry of Interior, and the Department of Customs and Excise. [end recording]

Arms Fire Heard in Southern Suburbs

AB2301190894 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] Brazzaville, Jan 23 (AFP)—Heavy arms fire rocked the troubled southern suburbs of the Congolese capital Sunday [23 January], military sources said, as an army blockade of the area entered its second week.

No reason was given for the renewed fire, after a three day lull, and apparent calm in the Baongo and Makelekele districts.

The two areas are controlled by groups opposed to the President Pascal Lissouba and have been at the centre of fierce political and ethnic violence that has turned Brazzaville into a powder keg.

Around 115 people have been killed in clashes between supporters of Lissouba and opposition leader Bernard Kolelas.

The blockade of the Baongo suburb, launched by the army on January 17 after renewed violence and the kidnapping of an officer from the president's bodyguard, continued over the weekend in spite of fresh doubts over its chances of success.

One officer close to Lissouba said the army blockade was "ludicrous" since the suburb could be supplied from Zaire by ship across the river border between the two countries.

Interior Minister Martin Mberi called on official radio for the illegal army militias to allow free movement for diplomats, some of whom have been harassed by militias.

The recent lull in fighting was preceded by a rocket attack Thursday which damaged a police station in the northern Ouenze area of Brazzaville.

A second rocket attack blew out the windows of a bank in the same district, witnesses said. No casualties were reported from the attacks and it was unclear who was responsible.

President, French Envoy Discuss Security, Relations

AB2201111194 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 21 Jan 94

[Text] The head of state, President Pascal Lissouba, received French Ambassador Andre Michel this morning. The two men took this opportunity to review the relations between Congo and France, said the French diplomat after his audience with the president.

[Begin recording] [Michel] President Lissouba and I met to review the relations between Congo and France. Our discussions focused on cooperation in fields that could strengthen relations between the two countries. We also discussed development projects that could be implemented quickly to solve some social problems and benefit the most destitute of the Congolese people. We have already held an initial meeting with Congolese partners and foreign financial backers to associate them with the implementation of the first identified projects that will be launched in the next two weeks. That is the general outline of our discussions.

[Unidentified correspondent] You said you reviewed bilateral relations between France and Congo. On this issue, Congolese are interested to know the nature of the relations between Congo and France. Are these relations

excellent, or is something wrong with regard to what is happening in our country these days?

[Michel] Our relations are excellent. From our point of view, there are no problems with Congo except those relating to the insecurity prevailing in the Congolese capital, and that is a subject of concern for the French nationals residing here. In addition, we should not forget the problem relating to the devaluation of the CFA franc and the ensuing economic problems. All these factors should be studied with utmost care and serenity, and we believe there are solutions to all these problems and that security should be ensured. We will contribute to its maintenance, as we have in the past through cooperation. As for the devaluation of the CFA franc, we are naturally very much alert to how the situation will evolve, to the cost of living, and to the price of essential goods. With the assent of the Congolese authorities, we will see if there is a need to facilitate things and help out in maintaining things in reasonable proportion for the Congolese people.

[Correspondent] You are talking about insecurity. France should consider the fact that it is responsible for what is happening in Brazzaville, and the French Government has announced that the centennial of the Brazzaville conference will be finally celebrated in France. Why is this?

[Michel] Listen, the centennial of the Brazzaville Conference is an important event that the Congolese authorities intend to celebrate in favorable and satisfactory security conditions. All Congolese, regardless of their political ideas, should associate themselves with this important moment in the history of Congo, Franco-Congolese history, and African history. Today, of course, we agree that serenity and security do not exist, and the Congolese authorities have wisely suggested that it should be postponed to a later date. France—which is celebrating a centennial, the liberation of France, the landing, and the Brazzaville Conference—will also commemorate all these important events on 30 January. This will not prevent the Congolese authorities from celebrating this anniversary. We will celebrate with them, and all the works we began on the occasion will continue and will be completed in time.

[Correspondent] Speaking of insecurity, I wanted to say that France (?has its share) of responsibility in this.

[Michel] France does not feel responsible for this situation. What is happening today in Congo is the responsibility of the Congolese people. I think they have some difficulties as far as internal politics is concerned, and these problems should be resolved through democratic practices and the Constitution. The country has institutions that are functional. We are saying today that if the Congolese institutions are functional, they should continue to be so that all the Congolese people should be able to express themselves through them. [end recording]

Cabinet Accuses Opposition of Crimes Against Foreigners

AB2301224094 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met yesterday under the chairmanship of President Pascal Lissouba. Concerned about the living conditions of the people, the government members devoted most of their meeting to the work being done by the monitoring committee set up to monitor the effects of the CFA devaluation. [passage omitted]

During the cabinet meeting, the government of the Republic officially denounced actions committed by armed gangs of the opposition. The government accused Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the former Congolese head of state, of using his private home as a center for the rape of foreigners and nationals, and Bernard Kolelas, of using [words indistinct], for the same purpose. The Council of Ministers pointed this out while examining a resolution from the European Parliament on the Congolese political situation. Listen to government spokesperson Albertine Lipou Massala:

[Begin Massala recording] The Council of Ministers expressed satisfaction over the concern of the European parliamentarians for peace in Congo. It is the wish of the government of the Republic that the same attention be devoted to the 20,000 homeless persons who were victims of the violence imposed by the insurrectional armed groups of the opposition. The Council of Ministers finds it unacceptable that armed gangs of the opposition should be attacking their own countrymen and even extend their violence to foreigners—in particular European Union nationals who have chosen the Congo as their home. The Council of Ministers has noted with [words indistinct] that from information at its disposal, the international community [words indistinct] through its various representatives in Brazzaville, that the cases of rape and sequestration of nationals from the European Union and Congolese nationals have been carried out in the private residence of Denis Sassou-Nguesso, former head of state, and in the [word indistinct] of Bernard Kolelas. [end recording]

Gabon

Radio Reports Bongo 'Finally' Sworn-In 22 Jan

AB2201140594 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 22 Jan 94

[Excerpt] President Omar Bongo was finally sworn in this morning in the presence of Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba, the members of Parliament, and the Constitutional Court. The moving and colorful ceremony was attended by the members of the National Communication Council, the heads of diplomatic missions, a delegation of the Economic and Social Council, a delegation of the Municipal Council, a delegation of the security forces and some representatives of the private sector.

After the swearing-in ceremony, the Gabonese people are now waiting for the head of state to appoint a new prime minister who will be charged with forming the new government. [passage omitted]

Court Rejects Annulment Appeals

AB2201093594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 21 Jan 94

[Decision by the Constitutional Court rejecting an appeal for the annulment of the 5 December 1993 presidential elections and confirming the election of incumbent President Omar Bongo; read by Marie Madeleine Boransouo, Constitutional Court president—live or recorded]

[Text] Considering that all appeals for annulment were filed against the same adversary for the same motive and subject and that there is the need to consider them to make a unique decision on them; considering that the plaintiffs referred the matter to the Constitutional Court mainly to have it declare the annulment of the 5 December 1993 election and consequently the announcement made on 9 December in this regard by the minister of territorial administration and that, to back their appeals, they mentioned the violation of Articles 18, 21, 60, 73, 91, 96, 98, and 99 of the electoral laws;

Considering—in the case of (Assa Ovono)—that the last paragraph of Article 84 of the [words indistinct] Constitution that the Constitutional Court is referred to in case of rejection of the validity of an election by any voter, candidate, political party, or a government's delegate in the conditions provided for by an organic law, that Law 9/91 of 26 September 1991 concerning the Constitutional Court states in its Article 67, paragraph 2, that a voter can only appeal for the annulment of the electoral operations of the polling station where he is supposed to vote. (?In this regard), as a simple voter, (Assa Ovono) cannot appeal for the annulment of the entire 5 December 1993 poll.

Considering—in the case of the other plaintiffs—that Article 2 of the Constitution sanctions the principle of indivisibility of the Republic and that Article 3 reaffirms that the national sovereignty belongs to the people and that they exercise it directly through referendum or election in accordance with the principle of multiparty democracy and indirectly through the constitutional institutions, while Article 7 warns that any act threatening the Republic entity, unity, secularity of the state, sovereignty, and independence constitute a high treason crime punished by the law; considering that following the announcement of the results of the 5 December 1993 by the minister of territorial administration, Paul Mba Abessole self-proclaimed president of the Gabonese Republic, that on the same day he appointed a prime minister, namely Pierre Andre Kombila, and that they deliberately placed themselves in illegality, thus ignoring the existence of the Constitution and therefore the

institutions legally put in place; and considering that as a result of their belonging to these so-called Republican institutions, the plaintiffs have incessantly, ostensibly, and on a daily basis carried out acts that make a section of the people consider them as legitimate authorities, and that these acts threaten the unity of the state and national sovereign, there is reason to reject their appeals.

We therefore decide:

Article 1. The appeal for annulment of the results of the 5 December 1993 poll filed by (Assa Ovono) is not receivable.

Article 2. Also declared nonreceivable are the appeals filed at the same time by Paul Mba Abessole, Pierre Louis Agondjo-Okawe, Peierre-Claver Maganga-Oussavou, Jean-Pierre Lemboumba Lepandou, Jules Aristide Bourdes Ogoulinguende, Alexandre Sambat, Leon Boyendou, Marc Saturnin Ma-Nguema, (Simon Oyono Aba), Leon Mebiane Mba, and (Divoungui)

Article 3. The results of the 5 December 1993 poll proclaimed on 13 December 1993 by the Constitutional Court have been confirmed.

Rwanda

RPF Raises Doubts About Attack Against Liberal Leader

EA2201120094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 21 Jan 94

[Text] The day before yesterday there were reports of a murder attempt on Liberal Party [PL] Chairman Justin

Mugenzi. Certain people said it had a political motive and that it was connected to divergences within the PL.

To competent observers however, the alleged murder attempt on Justin Mugenzi was just for show. After a close examination of the facts, one is hardly convinced that a real murder attempt took place. First of all, the news was announced that very evening by RTLM radio [FM station in Rwanda]. One is left to wonder how it was that the radio station was the first to broadcast the news in such a short period of time—the very evening of the murder attempt.

Secondly, it was said that the would-be criminal used a pistol in the murder attempt on Mugenzi's well-protected life. However, it is difficult to understand how one could lay an ambush with a pistol, especially against someone flanked by a bodyguard and inside a vehicle.

Finally, Radio Kigali said that there had been heavy shooting, whereas Mr. Justin Mugenzi's bodyguard said the criminal had fired three or four bullets after the vehicle left.

It is clear that it was just a performance to make the public believe that someone wanted to kill Justin Mugenzi for political reasons and to discredit his opponents.

It is worth recalling that Mr. Mugenzi is being manipulated by the president of the Republic, Juvenal Habyarimana, to delay the establishment of the broad-based transitional institutions.

Djibouti

Parliamentary Select Committee Members Named

EA2401104494 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali 1700 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] The parliamentary select committee for the Supreme Council of Justice, which Parliament selected on 20 January during the budget debate, held a session this morning. During this morning's session the parliamentary select committee elected a chairman and two deputies. Jama Hilal Jama was elected chairman of the Supreme Council of Justice of Parliament and Mohamed Kamil Mohamed was elected first vice chairman while (Hassan Elmi Jerdon) was elected second vice chairman.

The parliamentary select committee of the Supreme Council of Justice of Parliament is empowered to listen to and to pass judgement on the president of the Republic and members of the Council of Ministers if Parliament calls for such action.

Kenya

Opposition MP Claims Report of Resignation 'Hoax'

Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 22 Jan 94

[Text] The member of parliament for Lari in Kiambu, Central Province, Philip Gitonga of Forum for the Restoration of Democracy [FORD]-Asili has not resigned from politics. The allegation of his resignation was contained in a paper bearing his letter heads to the press yesterday. Mr. Gitonga, recovering at the Aga Khan Hospital, said the author of the letter had evil intentions. He said he had been admitted at the hospital for a routine medical checkup and was fit to continue representing his people. The letter had alleged that the member had resigned on medical grounds.

Somalia

Australia's Evans Says Pressure for Peace Growing

AB2301165594 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] Mogadishu, Jan 23 (AFP)—Pressure from a population tired of fighting in Somalia is building a "momentum for peace" that could force the country's clan leaders into agreement, Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Sunday [23 January].

"Sometimes the people want peace so badly that the politicians have to let them have it," said Evans, comparing the situation in Somalia with that in Cambodia before the implementation of a UN peace plan that he helped develop.

The minister, here on a one-day visit to visit Australian troops, said there were "visible developments that give ground for encouragement" in the political situation such as an agreement between rival clans and a peace festival Sunday attended by hundreds of thousands in the south of the city.

"The momentum for peace is developing in Somalia," Evans said, adding there was "evident pressure from below."

Rival Mogadishu leaders Mohamed Farah Aidid and the self-styled interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed have both signalled a willingness to reach agreement after years of ferocious rivalry that reduced the country to chaos and famine.

Evans also pointed to conciliatory comments made by three of Aidid's top officials after they were released from UN custody on Tuesday.

Osman Hassan Ali, the financier for Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA), called for an end to clan violence and a resumption of talks between his group and the UN operation in Somalia (UNOSOM).

The Australian minister met Aidid in the Kenyan capital Nairobi on Saturday and received assurances that the warlord supported moves by a Mogadishu religious leader to bring the faction together.

Aidid "did not discard a UN role in the transition in Somalia," Evan said.

Ali Mahdi, who heads an alliance of 12 clans, also told Evans during a meeting Sunday that he was willing to continue talks at the initiative of the Imam of Hirab.

"Ali Mahdi indicated a degree of flexibility in the position of the 12 and a general willingness to do what is necessary in order to achieve a result," Evans said.

Says 'No Intention' To Withdraw

BK2401021694 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0100 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Gareth Evans, has held talks with the Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid and with the country's self-styled interim president, Ali Mahdi. Senator Evans says he is encouraged by what he heard during the meeting. He says pressure from the Somali population, which is tired of the fighting in the African nation, could also force the rival clan leaders into agreement.

Our correspondent, James Schofield, reports:

[Begin Schofield recording] Sen. Evans' surprise meeting with Aidid came at the end of a week-long visit to the Horn of Africa, during which Evans also discussed Somalia with the presidents of Ethiopia and Eritrea. But Evans said he had not come to broker peace, but will evaluate the situation in Somalia. Fears have been expressed that the withdrawal of U.S. troops by the end

of March could return the country into anarchy. But Evans said his contacts with Aidid and Ali Mahdi were encouraging, and that Australia has no intention of pulling out its remaining service personnel just yet. [end recording]

Comments on Meetings

*BK2401085394 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0630 GMT 24 Jan 94*

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans says there is a growing momentum for peace in Somalia. Senator Evans made his comment during a one-day visit to Somalia where he held surprise talks with Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid and rival Ali Mahdi. His visit comes as several other countries prepare to withdraw from the United Nations Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM]. But Senator Evans told James Schofield that Australia had no intention of pulling out.

[Begin recording] [Evans, in progress] Well, it is a slightly surreal experience to meet someone like General Aidid against the background of what has happened over last 12 months, but I had a long hour and a bit with him in Nairobi and I have met with Ali Mahdi here in Mogadishu. But I have to say that I am reasonably encouraged by the outcome of those discussions because if they are to be taken at face value, what they're saying is that they are both very much committed to consensus and compromise and there is plenty of objective evidence around the place that the pressures are building up for them to engage in such a consensual compromise approach.

[Schofield] What can you take at the face value? After all, wouldn't it suit Gen. Aidid's purpose, for example, to lay low until the Americans have gone?

[Evans] Well, all I can say is that there is a very widespread perception here being communicated to me by all sorts of people—presidents of neighboring countries, UNOSOM personnel, others active [word indistinct] on the ground here—that the people are really fed up to the teeth with the suffering that they have experienced and they are putting pressure on the political leadership of the respective clans to find this kind of accommodation. Each of them, I think, knows because of the messages they're getting loudly and clearly from the international community—and I repeated those myself—that they can't expect recognition and financial support or any other support from the international community if they win power by force of arms. They know that there is a huge relief and rehabilitation job still ahead of the country and the only way that is going to be achievable and they are going to keep their own popular support is by engaging in a process of political compromise.

[Schofield] When the U.S. pulls out they're going take most of the effective communications and, for example, casualty evacuation support services with them, which will considerably...which will leave the UN position considerably weaker, wouldn't you agree?

[Evans] Well, there will still be something over 20,000 troops here and still very substantial backup for them and even in the worst case analyses in terms of other possible drawdowns of troop-contributor involvement, we're still talking about fifteen, sixteen thousand. I know that doesn't produce the capacity for really activist-interventionist military operation, that is still a pretty substantial security (?blanket). I mean, all sorts of things are possible where there is a will to achieve it in this situation.

All I can say generally in Somalia is that I had expected to find an absolute nightmare here. It is certainly not a dream run, but it is a better situation than what I had anticipated. [end recording]

Tanzania

President Mwinyi Warns of 'Imminent Danger' of Hunger

*EA2201194294 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Jan 94*

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has warned the people of Tanzania of the imminent danger of hunger in the country due to the prolonged drought. He urged them to be prepared for the difficult situation by conserving food.

The press secretary to the president, Mr. Patrick (Chokala), told the weekly briefing for journalists at the State House that serious efforts were being undertaken by the government to salvage the situation. Ndugu (Chokala) said that the current prolonged drought in Tanzania has brought about acute food shortage in many parts, including Moduli district, Arusha Region. Other regions that have food deficits include Shinyanga, Mwanza, Tabora, and Mara. President Mwinyi paid tribute to nongovernmental organizations such as the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania, the Tanzania Red Cross Society, and the international organizations that are helping Tanzania out of its plight.

Uganda

Eritrean President Afewerki Begins Visit 24 Jan

*EA2401104094 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in
English 0815 GMT 24 Jan 94*

[Editorial Report] President Isayas Afewerki of Eritrea has arrived in Uganda for a four-day official visit to the country.

Foreign Ministry Confirms Lesotho Request for Troops

MB2401074194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0710 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 24 SAPA—Maseru was quiet on Sunday night following a day of fighting between two military factions, Foreign Affairs Ministry Spokesman Awie Marais said on Monday morning after earlier speaking to South Africa's ambassador there. But he said heavy overnight rains which fell over the Lesotho capital appeared to have caused the lull, adding it was believed the two factions were still in their positions.

Mr Marais confirmed a report that South Africa had been asked to send troops to the mountain kingdom more than a week ago, saying his minister, Mr Pik Botha, had since been in direct contact with United Nations Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali and Commonwealth Secretary-General Emeka Anyaoku. He said no decision had yet been taken as whether to send troops.

Mr Marais said Mr Botha still maintained his advice to South Africans not to travel to Maseru.

Travel Warning Issued

MB2301080994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0743 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 23 SAPA— Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha on Sunday requested South Africans not to travel to Maseru or its surrounding areas because of the fighting that broke out there in the morning. "South Africans are requested not to travel to maseru and its environs until the situation has returned to normal," he said in Pretoria.

De Klerk Ends 3-Day Western Transvaal Campaign

MB2301051794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 22 Jan 94

[Text] National Party [NP] leader F.W. de Klerk's road show in the future north west province ended on a slightly controversial note today. On entering the Vryburg show grounds where an NP rally was held, a number of black farm workers were handed 10-rand notes.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Ronel van Zyl] Mr. de Klerk's target group in this traditional CP [Conservative Party] country were black and colored South Africans. At mostly closed meetings during the last three days, he made contact with more than 12,000 people. Like yesterday farm laborers were bussed in to today's rally. Eyebrows, however, were raised when farmer Mr. Ben Schoonwinkel gave 30 of his workers 10 rands each.

[Schoonwinkel, in Afrikaans] I only gave them the 10 rands in advance—they are getting paid next week—so that they could buy food.

[Van Zyl] Other farm laborers denied that they received money to attend the rally.

[Unidentified laborer, in Afrikaans] No, I was not paid today to come here. I came on my own.

[Van Zyl] Mr. de Klerk later rejected allegations of bribery, as well as claims by a handful of ANC [African National Congress] supporters that they were refused entry to the show grounds.

[De Klerk] We didn't bribe anybody, and we didn't refuse anybody.

[Van Zyl] Turning to a favorite electioneering theme, intimidation, Mr. de Klerk said he had been invited to black townships, but was advised against it.

[De Klerk] It is apparent that the ANC has a strategy to make certain areas inaccessible to us.

[Van Zyl] This was the first of many campaigns for Mr. de Klerk. He faces a grueling schedule—at least one road show a week—until the watershed day in April.

[Correspondent Gary Alfonso] At another NP rally, this time in Eldorado Park south of Johannesburg, the party's election machine ran into noisy protests from ANC and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] supporters. After Government chief negotiator Roelf Meyer made his way past a small group of irate demonstrators, the protesters proceeded into the hall where speakers were interrupted continuously. National Party supporters voiced their dismay with the presence of the intruders and drove the demonstrators from the hall. Mr. Meyer, whose speech was also interrupted, drew cheers from the new NP supporters when he dealt with the issue.

[Meyer] They can also say what they want like they do this [as heard]. And there's nothing to be noisy about. They can quietly do it. They can hold their own meetings, and we will tolerate them to have their own meetings.

[Alfonso] No serious incidents were reported, but Mr. Meyer opted to leave the building through a side door while protesters waited for him at the main entrance. [end recording]

Details Campaign Activities

MB2201203094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0600 GMT 22 Jan 94

[Report by Norman Patterson]

[Text] Rustenburg, Western Transvaal, Jan 21 SAPA— Forget casspirs and campari. It were gymslips, heckling, and corn on the cob for President FW de Klerk on his "beer bus, balloons bonanza" election trip through Western Transvaal on Friday [21 January].

In Rustenburg, taking a presidential stroll down the street, he was heckled by African National Congress [ANC] supporters.

But at the Dwarsfontein farm near Ventersdorp, he strolled down a dirt road hand-in-hand with black children, and later enjoyed sizzling hot cob on the corn prepared while he had been making his speech.

At Rustenburg, Mr de Klerk dropped into the National Party [NP] offices, situated near a gym, where he had a quick work-out.

Slender bimbos capable of dethroning many an international beauty queen leisurely bided their time in the narrow Rustenburg Street where the gym is situated, giving passersby the lazy eye treatment.

Later that evening, Mr de Klerk addressed a banquet attended by both black and white guests at the Eben Marais Hall.

Shouts of "Viva, NP, Viva" reverberated through the hall, the white guests casually adapting themselves to the changed political circumstances. Anyone shouting "viva" a few years ago was likely to become the object of intense security police scrutiny.

En route to Rustenburg, Mr de Klerk hopped aboard the media bus for an impromptu chat with the press, maize fields flashing past in the bus window behind him.

Despite laudatory efforts by his election team to lay on additional telephone lines to remote farms, and accommodating the press in each possible way, television crew members complained of being pumped in the ribs by police tough treatment specialists as they dogged Mr de Klerk's footsteps.

A financial newspaper reporter who coined the "balloon bonanza" description for the road show initially worried that more stones were thrown in Fochville than there were balloons, but his description was validated at the banquet on Friday night where helium-filled balloons bobbed above the diners.

Amid this festive decor on Friday night, Mr de Klerk warned Conservative Party [CP] supporters against being led over the edge to violence and crime.

The CP had had numerous chances to prove its support, he said, but lost the 1983 referendum, the 1987 election, the 1989 election and the 1992 referendum.

On Saturday he will be in Vryburg—one of the few certainties in South African politics.

Notes East Rand Violence

MB2201085194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 22 Jan 94

[Text] State President Mr. F.W. de Klerk says he hopes to make an announcement early next week on a multi-party plan to end the violence on the East Rand. Speaking at Rustenburg during his election campaign visit to the Western Transvaal, President de Klerk said the East Rand was faced, not only with a security problem, but with a socioeconomic issue. The solution

had to make provision for a socioeconomic upliftment program. He said consultations were still being held with the ANC [African National Congress] and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] on the multiparty plan.

President de Klerk said he was not worried about Mr. Nelson Mandela's personal attacks on him because they were not based on fact, but that it did concern him that somebody of Mr. Mandela's status acted so irresponsibly. He said Mr. Mandela was making personal attacks on him instead of condemning the activities of the Self-Defense Units on the East Rand.

President de Klerk said the election was not centered on freedom, because South Africans were already free, but that it suited the opposition to talk about freedom as they did not have a real message for the future.

He said right-wingers had no justification for threats of war. The CP [Conservative Party] had lost two referendums and two elections and would have to accept the majority decision.

Comments on 'Hidden Agendas'

MB2201202694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1416 GMT 22 Jan 94

[Text] Vryburg Jan 22 SAPA—Things could go terribly wrong if too much power was put into the hands of political parties with hidden agendas and a lack of government experience, President FW de Klerk warned on Saturday. He was speaking on the final day of his Western Transvaal election trail, during which he addressed a meeting at a Rustenburg Golf Club and a rally at the Vryburg showgrounds.

Mr de Klerk called for support for the National Party [NP] so it could protect the vested interests of all South Africans, including those of blacks. He did not believe opinion polls which showed relatively poor support for the NP because the surveys had been conducted in areas where intimidation ran rife.

The majority of coloureds, Indians, and whites, and a significant proportion of blacks, supported the NP, he said. "We can win. Winning means getting the biggest percentage of the vote, not 50 per cent or more."

Mr de Klerk added, "I have no doubt that the whole world wants the NP to do well because the investors of the world trust our financial policies, they distrust the financial policies of the African National Congress."

The future government's financial policy should be balanced to accommodate the interests of both those who had much to lose and those who needed to gain because they suffered. "Those who have much to lose does not mean white South Africans," Mr de Klerk said. All people with own businesses, houses, jobs and pension funds had much to lose unless there was a system which protected these vested interests, he said.

Mandela Comments on Plan To End Violence

MB2401091394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] A comprehensive plan to tackle South Africa's spiraling political violence should be completed within days. This, according to ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela. The plan, put together by South Africa's main political players, would not immediately ease the plight of people living in violence-ridden townships.

[Begin Mandela recording] We should not have exaggerated expectations. We are putting that plan this week, but it's going to take some time before all the interested parties are able to put an end to the violence, and to ensure that people resume normal life. [end recording]

ANC, Allies To Campaign for End to Boycotts

MB2401091194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has asked its allied organizations to hold countrywide campaigns to persuade residents of townships to end the rent and services charges boycott. The request is contained in a statement issued after the organization's conference near Johannesburg on the reconstruction of the country. It follows Mr. Mandela's call at the recent summit meeting on local government held at Kempton Park for black people to end the boycott. The delegates to the conference also gave Mr. Mandela a mandate to ensure that the government wrote off arrears rent and service tariffs, and local authorities' debts.

ANC, DP Criticize Public Servants' Salary Increase

MB2401085394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] Both the ANC [African National Congress] and the Democratic Party [DP] have criticized a reported 20 percent salary increase for most senior public servants. The DP said in a statement that the increases were outrageous and asked the commission for administration to rescind the decision immediately. The DP spokesman on the public service, Mr. Roger Burrows, criticized what he called the secretive manner in which the increases had been handled. Earlier at a conference on the reconstruction of the country the ANC decided to ask that the increases be frozen, and that the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] investigate the matter.

The minister in charge of the public service, Mr. Sam de Beer, says that only 1.5 percent of the 850 million rands made available in May last year for salary increases was set aside for senior officials. He said about 35 percent of the money had been earmarked for lower qualified public servants. Mr. de Beer said he would comment further on the issue at a news conference on Thursday [27 Thursday].

Inkatha Official Comments

MB2401093194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0656 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 24 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party MP Hennie Bekker on Monday criticised the government which Sunday [23 January] news reports said had planned wage increases of up to 20 per cent for top officials. "Such action is clearly directed to improve the already lucrative pension positions of senior civil servants at the cost of the taxpayer who has become the milking cow of government," he said. The average wage increase for most civil servants is 5.7 percent.

Mandela Addresses ANC Conference on Reconstruction

MB2101124194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0859 GMT 21 Jan 94

[Address by ANC President Nelson Mandela to the ANC "National Conference on Reconstruction and Strategy" in Johannesburg on 21 January, issued by the ANC on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] Comrade chairperson, esteemed members of the diplomatic corps, fellow members of the National Executive Committee of the ANC [African National Congress], leaders of our allied organisations, honoured guests, comrades and friends:

I greet you warmly in this, the year of liberation for all South Africans.

We have thus characterised the year 1994 to express the deep-seated hope of all our people that, this year, all of us will, at last, achieve our emancipation. This year a new birth will occur.

The physical being that will be its offspring will be like the new beginning which occurs when the spring rains wash away the dead leaves of winter and give life to the summer green which, as an expression of the rhythm of the seasons, blankets our earth. That new birth will signal the wonder that we have begun to construct a new social order.

It will say to us and to the world that we, the people of South Africa have, at last, entered our new age, during which we shall be called upon to respond to the call of history which summons us to achieve our own freedom from tyranny, from injustice, from hunger, from deprivation and from the indignity and insult of racism and apartheid.

As an expression of its glorious humanism, the new age will, at the same time as it liberates the oppressed, endow the oppressor with the gift of emancipation from ignorance, from fear, and freedom from hatred and bigotry. It will also bless our country with the reward of its emancipation from isolation by the community of nations.

We sit at the southern-most tip of Africa as in the eye of a storm. That storm sweeps across the human habitat. Like the spring rains, it seeks to drive away the pestilences that continue to afflict the world of living beings, the universal malignancies which seem to have found a home in our diseased society.

Today, our country and ourselves have come face-to-face with an historic opportunity to transform ourselves. By virtue of the fact that they will record success, our victories will say to the peoples of the world that the triumph of all humanity over the same problems that find concentrated expression in our country is assured.

As we rise to the challenge of change, the eyes of the peoples of the world are upon us. These masses are rooting for us. These millions are willing us to succeed. This moment of opportunity is itself a product of a struggle waged both by ourselves and by the peoples of the world. And yet, in the language of the game of chess, it does not represent our end game.

Our election victory in April will enable us to take a great leap forward. But this will be a dangerous leap unless we have the vision, the programmatic framework, the strength and the will to bring about fundamental change.

To achieve this requires that we read every sign with great attention, to plan for every eventuality, to learn the hard lessons of history, to know our country and to understand the social forces that make it what it is.

Fundamental change will not occur simply because elections will have taken place on April 27th. It will come about because of our engagement of our actuality, inspired by an unrelenting determination to make an actual and visible change. The greater the victory of the democratic forces in those elections, the better will be our capacity to transform South Africa.

But this we must also understand, that the more decisive that victory, the more violent the resistance to change might be on the part of those forces that do not want change.

The first challenge we shall face from these forces which represent the past which our people seek to repudiate, will be a determined effort to ensure that our country is unable to hold free and fair elections. The greatest and most obvious threats facing us in this regard is violence. We must confront this problem on all fronts, including those instances where we, ourselves, might be more the perpetrators rather than the victims of this violence.

As a movement, we are also faced with an insidious threat. This is the threat of complacency. Encouraged by the good results indicated in many opinion polls and by our direct experience as a result of direct contact with the people, we might allow the situation to arise where by our activists and supporters might get convinced that the victory we seek is already won.

We have to fix this firmly in our minds that every vote counts. We must ensure that this becomes our actual

programme that we reach out to every voter and work to ensure that every voter actually votes and votes correctly.

Beyond the elections, we must also realise that we shall continue to confront threats from those who are implacably opposed to democracy. We have only to look at what is happening around us in the region of southern Africa to understand the possibility of the kind of havoc which can make it very difficult to build upon the victories of our struggle.

This matter is pertinent to the outcome of the elections, the challenge to defend the democratic victory and our capacity to bring about fundamental change in our country. In our approach to these and other issues, we must proceed from the fundamental consideration that our responsibility to our people and to the peoples of the world leaves no margin of error in the manner in which we prepare for the democratic transition and implement our vision of transformation, reconstruction and development.

The vision reflected in many of our documents and statements must be translated into a policy framework. Over the past year, many comrades in our movement have been grappling with this task. Hence this conference will have placed before it the sixth draft of our strategy, reconstruction and development document.

We will therefore receive and consider a document which lays the basis for far-reaching change and the achievement of genuine democracy for the people of our country. For those of us who are already familiar with the programme, the objectives it sets might appear relatively easy.

The reality however is that as much as our political liberation was not easy to achieve, so will not be an easy walk to arrive at the point of the socio-economic upliftment of all the people of our country.

We must therefore approach the challenge of reconstruction and development soberly and with both feet firmly planted on the ground. That approach requires that we also recognise the fact that the sixth draft in front of us still requires a substantial amount of additional work to be anywhere near what we want it to be.

It however goes without saying that the principles on which it is based and which it elaborates are very sound and constitute the framework within which our democratic forces should approach their work once they become part of the democratic government. One of the principal challenges that will face us in that capacity—a challenge we have to meet to make our reconstruction programme implementable—is the task of redefining governance.

Having studied and criticised the old world, we must seek out a new mode of interaction between the people and their elected representatives, and between the governmental structures and the popular organisations of

the people. To strengthen the bond between the electors and the elected, we have, for instance, made certain that the members of our movement had the chance to participate in the process of selecting those whom they wish to see as members of the legislative assemblies.

Without seeking to boast, we can say that we stand head and shoulders above our contenders in the election in the democracy and transparency of our selection process. We are in the process of producing a governing team whose skills, talents and dedication to the public good assures that we are putting together a winning combination which will inspire the confidence and kindle the hopes of all our people, both black and white.

This team will enter governance not for power and glory, but as an act of responsibility to all our people. It will therefore be ready to deal with the hard questions of our reality, without seeking to delude the people with empty promises, fully understanding that the people have a right to know the truth about what is possible.

Our country has arrived at this exciting conjuncture because we took good care to build a strong organisation of the people—the African National Congress. In the face of what lies ahead of us, the need for that strong organisation, rooted among the masses, is even greater. We must, therefore, make certain that whatever else we do, we must have the strength to continue to build such an organisation.

This is true of all the other organisations of the democratic movement, including the youth and women's movements, the trade unions, the civics and other representatives of civil society.

What I have been trying to say to this historic conference is that in the period ahead we will encounter many hardships. To overcome them we will need more than good intentions.

We will need strong organisation, effective and accountable government, a realistic plan whose implementation will actually change the lives of our people, and a determined effort to thwart the schemes of those who want to block the emergence of the new society. Above all, we need the commitment and involvement of everybody present here today in the common effort to create a new society and a new nation.

Before I close I would like to address a special word to those of our compatriots who belong to the organisations that belong to the Freedom Alliance. We urge them to approach the current negotiations in a serious spirit of give and take and with a determination to find solutions acceptable to all the people of our country and not merely the constituencies they represent.

We take the demands they have presented very seriously. We are determined to address them to the best of our ability. We therefore take the negotiations very seriously and approach them with an open mind to find mutually acceptable solutions.

We appeal to all of them that they take the same attitude, understanding that we are not their enemies. What we are is enemies of racism and oppression. We trust that they too are enemies of racism and oppression and are therefore open to reach the necessary compromises which will deliver our country from the racism, oppression and conflict from which it must emancipate itself.

In the great effort to create a new society and a new nation we dare not fail. History and the world will judge us very harshly if we do not do what is just and correct. We will not have a second chance.

I wish the conference success, confident that you will approach your work with all due seriousness and realism.

Thank you.

Statement Issued After Conference

*MB2301155794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1521
GMT 23 Jan 94*

[Statement issued by the African National Congress in Johannesburg on 23 January]

[Text] Media Statement of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress [ANC] at the conclusion of the National Reconstruction and Strategy Conference, 23 January 1994.

The African National Congress concluded its National Reconstruction and Strategy Conference today, 23rd January 1994, at Nasrec [conference center], Johannesburg.

The conference was called following a decision of the National Executive Committee [NEC] in October 1992. The conference involved delegations from ANC branches and regions, representatives of the trade unions and other sectoral organisations, the South African Communist Party, and parties and organisations from the Patriotic Front.

Our national conference was the culmination of a process that grew up from the branch and regional level, entailing in-depth discussion and elaboration of a reconstruction and development programme, whose object is the creation of a coherent, integrated policy framework to mobilise the people and the resources of our country for the eradication of racial oppression.

The ANC's reconstruction and development programme is directed at uprooting the institutionalised injustices rooted in our country's history of colonial conquest, racism and apartheid which have resulted in massive poverty cheek by jowl with wealth and power. The South African economy has been built by the efforts of all in this country. Over decades it has been systematically structured to serve the dominant white racial minority, which has employed its exclusive control over political power to enforce racial division in every facet of our national life.

South African society is consequently deeply scarred by racially determined inequalities. A handful of white owned conglomerates dominate South African industry, finance and commerce. Legally entrenched cheap labour policies, a racist system of education and training, and studied neglect of adequate fiscal provision for black education have resulted in a virtual white monopoly of skills and the professions. Our country's workforce produces far below its potential capacity and is ill-equipped to cope with the rapid shifts in the international economy. Small business remains severely stunted and under-developed. Large corporations refuse to invest adequately in research and development. South Africa has been consigned to the status of a net producer and exporter of raw materials, its manufacturing sector remains uncompetitive.

The undemocratic state structure that underpinned this is both illegitimate and unrepresentative of the diverse racial, cultural, class and gender composition of the South African people. The state is consequently unsuited to the absolutely necessary the purposes of reconstruction and social transformation.

South Africa's approaching democratic elections, which are the outcome of more than a century of struggles waged by masses of our people, through their national liberation movement, the trade unions, women's movements, civic organisations, student bodies, the churches and other formations, hold out the promise of building a better life for all the people of our country. The ANC's Reconstruction and Development Programme builds on this shared heritage of struggle and democratic yearnings for a just society.

For this potential of our country to be realised the people of South Africa must harness the resources of our country in a comprehensive strategy to raise our country and its people out of the present crisis.

The National Reconstruction and Strategy Conference centred on a study of the sixth draft of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) in ten commissions stretching over two days. Conference also produced a number of resolutions, arising from commission discussions, which will form the basis of a policy thrust and legislative programme for our country's first democratic government.

Conference agreed that the indispensable condition for the implementation and realisation of the RDP is a decisive victory for the ANC electoral front on 27th April. The attainment of political office by an ANC-led government of national unity, will be the first step towards the incremental and steady empowerment of all those who have been historically deprived and disadvantaged on the basis of race, gender or class in our society.

The RDP posits an integrated, coordinated plan that combines reconstruction and development with a thorough democratisation of South African society to unleash the energies and creativity of our people. Fighting poverty and deprivation, with the active

involvement of those most afflicted by it, will be the priority of the democratic government. The task of building one South African nation, made up of people united in their diversity, will remain elusive unless the inequalities and disparities created by apartheid are swiftly overcome.

Conference affirmed that all participants will return to their branches, regions, organisations and sectors, with the firm resolve to spare no efforts in working for a convincing ANC victory in the forthcoming elections so as to ensure the speedy implementation of this Reconstruction and Development Programme.

ANC Releases National Election List 21 Jan

MB2101122094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1205 GMT 21 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 21 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] released on Friday [21 January] in Johannesburg its national election list for the country's future national assembly.

Top of the list was ANC President Nelson Mandela, followed by Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa, National Chairman Thabo Mbeki and former SA Communist Party chief Joe Slovo.

The highest woman on the list was Ms Albertina Sisulu at number 10, followed by Gertrude Shope at number 22 while estranged wife of the ANC leader, Winnie Mandela, was placed on the official list at number 30.

Transkei's military ruler, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, was number 13 and former congress of SA Trade Unions Secretary General Jay Naidoo was number 6 (six) on the list.

Rebel policeman and founder member of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union, Gregory Rockman, was at number 46 and Jan van Eck at number 48 was the first of former Democratic Party members to appear on the list.

ANC information head Pallo Jordan, who was number 5 (five), said the list could still be subject to alterations, as the individuals concerned could decide to pursue other interests or party assignments.

Daily Assesses National List

MB2301113994 Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English 23 Jan 94 pp 2,3

[Report by Enoch Sithole]

[Text] The list of people nominated to be ANC [African National Congress] members of parliament in the National Assembly has raised concerns over the exclusion of certain people who had originally been nominated by the branches or regions of the organisation. Most serious, however, is the inclusion of certain people who had not been nominated by the regions or branches.

One of the most noticeable exclusions is that of former KaNgwane chief minister, Enos Mabuza, who was number 62 on the list, but who was convinced to stay out because of his membership of the SA Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) board. Other names that have been struck off the list are those of Sheila Sisulu, Franklin Sonn, Professor Njabulo Ndebele and Billy Modise, also because of their membership of the SABC board.

Most controversial is the including of people like Gazankulu chief minister, Samuel Nxumalo, who never featured in the list submitted by the Northern Transvaal region of the ANC. Nxumalo is but one of the names that was included in the list by the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the ANC so as to comply with the undertaking to include representatives of organisations that are members of the Patriotic Front.

People like Lebowa chief minister Nelson Ramodike featured in the list of the Northern Transvaal region as they made an undertaking at an early stage that they were prepared to fight the election under the ANC umbrella. Nxumalo's Ximoko Progressive Party (XPP), on the other hand, announced only last week that it was going to fight the election together with the ANC.

Sources from the Northern Transvaal region of the ANC said they expected their grassroots membership to strongly object to Nxumalo's name being on the ANC list.

A meeting has been arranged for this week between XPP and the ANC where the former will apparently extract a commitment to ANC policies by the latter. An irate delegate from that region said he was happy that ANC leader Nelson Mandela was going to tour the area shortly to hold People's Forums. "He will answer for the NEC why people like this were included," he said.

Nxumalo told SUNDAY NATION that he was happy to be on the ANC list. Nxumalo, who a few months ago shared a platform with state president F.W. de Klerk at a National Party [NP] rally in Pietersburg, admitted that some members of his party were more lenient towards the NP and said he would "try" to persuade them to understand "the concept of liberation".

Eastern Transvaal and the Western Cape are also fuming over Mabuza's and Sonn's exclusion, respectively. One Western Cape region delegate at the ANC's conference being held at Nasrec [a conference center] in Johannesburg said: "They (the NEC) should at least have referred the names back to us for our consent."

Meanwhile, other prominent ANC leaders do not feature in the National Assembly list as they will stand for the Senate and the provincial legislatures. Assistant general secretary Jacob Zuma is not on the list as he is the organisation's choice for the premiership of the Natal province. Other popular figures like Matthew Phosa, Terror Lekota, Allan Boesak and Tokyo Sexwale are not on the list as they have been chosen to stand as premiers of their respective regions. Stalwarts like Govan Mbeki

and Harry Gwala are also not on the list after having asked to be left to stand in their regions.

Cheryl Carolus, head of the ANC's health department, was a surprise omission. She told SUNDAY NATION that while she spent most of her life in the struggle she never dreamed of becoming a politician.

ANC deputy-president Walter Sisulu is also not on the list. When asked why, he said: "You will find me in other tasks." His wife Albertina is number 10 on the list.

Some candidates on the list are most likely to forfeit their present positions in churches, trade unions and other civil society organisations. At the time of going to press, the general secretary of the Institute of Contextual Theology, Catholic priest Father Smangalis Mkhathshwa, was having a meeting with the church council to decide his future. This comes after a call by People John II that Catholic priests should choose between politics and their religious work. Another cleric on the list is Sister Bernard Ncube.

Police, Prisons and Civil Rights' Union president Gregory Rockman resigned from the union after he heard he was on the ANC list.

National Party Comments

MB2201060294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0153
GMT 22 Jan 94

[National Party Statement on the ANC election list issued by the NP Federal Council on 21 January 1994 on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] election list poses a grave danger to South Africa. The SACP [South African Communist Party] has succeeded in its aim to get a stranglehold on the ANC's list. Of the first 50 candidates 27 are member of the SACP (54!) with another possible seven. It is clear that the SACP has concentrated its efforts to be in the top of the list, as fewer SACP members are listed further down. In the second group of 50 there are 15 SACP (30!) members with a possibility of six more. In the third 50, eight SACP (16!) members, with 2 more possibilities. [numbers in parentheses as received]

Other main features of the list are:

The absence of all the celebrities whom the ANC had misused to attract attention to their list. It is clear that many of these celebrities do not regard the ANC as an organisation which they want to be associated with.

The fact that some of the ANC's allies have been given a cold shoulder as illustrated by the fact that Labour Party members are relegated to positions low down on the list.

The fact that the ANC is persevering with the inclusion of Mrs Winnie Mandela, who has been given a senior position. It was unthinkable that in a democratic society that somebody who has been convicted of a serious

common crime, especially one of kidnapping a child, is placed in a position where she may attain political power.

It is clear that the moderates in the ANC have been outmanouevred by the SACP and other militant elements will be placed in a position to take control of the ANC and defeat the ANC's moderate elements.

All South Africans who believe in true democracy, federal principles and a free market economy, must now ignore the minor differences that exist between them and unite to prevent the names on this election list ever to become the strongest party in Parliament.

CP Accuses De Klerk of Abusing Privileges

MB2201071294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2340 GMT 21 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 21 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk had abused his chancellorship of the University of Potchefstroom and the university had in an improper manner made available first year students for his public meeting at Potchefstroom on Thursday night, according to the Conservative Party [CP]. In a statement on Friday CP MP Fanie Jacobs said the CP offices had received a large number of complaints from parents of first year students, who alleged their children's attendance had been brought about by a "form of intimidation".

He said the university had defended the organisation of the meeting as being "voluntarily", but had also acknowledged the state president's speech was within the framework of first year students' welcoming and orientation programme. First year students were obliged to take part in orientation programmes during the orientation period, Mr Jacobs said.

The university's irresponsible and insensitive conduct had raised the polarisation among parents to breaking point, he said.

Tax payers' money, which kept universities running, had been abused to the benefit of Mr de Klerk and the National Party [NP] which seriously violated the principle of equal treatment of political parties, he added. In view of the unjustified promotion of the NP, the CP and Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] would soon apply to the university authorities to be granted the same opportunity to address first year students.

Mr Jacobs also challenged Mr de Klerk to address a public meeting in the Potchefstroom town hall within the next few weeks which, he said, would indicate how little the state president's support was in the Western Transvaal.

PAC Suspends 2 Senior Members Over 'Party Procedures'

MB2201174194 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 22 Jan 94

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] of South Africa has suspended three of its members, including two senior officials with immediate effect for violating party procedures by raising party matters with the media.

The announcement of the suspension of the PAC's national director of publicity, Mr. Waters Toboti, the regional secretary of central Transkei, Mr. Mfanelo Skwatsh, and a member of the Azanian National Youth League, Mr. (Chargin Mabaso), was made by the PAC's secretary general, Mr. Benny Alexander. The decision to suspend them was taken at the organization's national working committee in Johannesburg today.

Mr. Alexander said they were suspended for making media statements challenging the national working committee's position to place a moratorium on the armed struggle. He said certain sections of the media strived to project divisions within the PAC in the run-up to the election, but failed to communicate the overwhelming support for the moratorium on the armed struggle.

Buthelezi Expresses 'Little Faith' in Government Talks

MB2001141994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1147 GMT 20 Jan 94

[Text] Durban Jan 20 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Thursday said he had little faith in last-ditch negotiations between the Freedom Alliance [FA], the African National Congress [ANC] and the government. Addressing hundreds of kwaZulu Police recruits at a graduation ceremony in Ulundi as the homeland's minister of police, Mr Buthelezi said "we may as well brace ourselves for the long and hard road ahead of us".

Referring to trilateral talks in Johannesburg on Wednesday night, which delegates said were fruitful, Mr Buthelezi said: "I am not at all optimistic that anything concrete is going to come out of these negotiations."

He alleged chief government negotiator Roelf Meyer "virtually told" television audiences after the talks that the interim constitution would not be amended, "or if at all, not substantially to accommodate the concerns of his majesty the king (Goodwill Zwelithini), and also members of the FA".

"I am afraid I must state that while I was pleased with the way these talks went, I am very pessimistic about the outcome of these negotiations. We have suffered a lot of blood and tears all these years of oppression, and it may well be that we will not be out of that dark dungeon of suffering even after the elections," Mr Buthelezi said.

IFP President Reiterates Non-Recognition of TEC, Rulings

*MB2001151294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1457
GMT 20 Jan 94*

[Text] Durban Jan 20 SAPA—The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] would only be able to implement rulings in kwaZulu territory by force, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Thursday [20 January]. He said the kwaZulu government would not safeguard the lives of South African security forces deployed in the territory without permission from the kwaZulu Police [KZP] commissioner.

Speaking in Ulundi at a passing-out parade for KZP recruits, Mr Buthelezi repeated that kwaZulu did not recognise the TEC's authority. The TEC could make "as many rulings on kwaZulu as it likes but it will not be able to implement those rulings, except by force".

He also reiterated that any attempt to deploy South African security forces in kwaZulu without permission from the KZP commissioner would be viewed as an invasion. The IFP leader has previously said such an "invasion" would be resisted.

Mr Buthelezi said the TEC's request for deployment of South African forces in kwaZulu amounted to "interfering in our internal affairs and compromising the sovereignty of kwaZulu".

The TEC last year requested the SAP [South African Police] be deployed in four violence-ridden areas of northern Natal/kwaZulu policed by the KZP. The decision followed a Goldstone Commission report on the existence of a hit squad in the KZP. Mr Buthelezi said the kwaZulu government was "deeply hurt" by the report and again denied there was such a hit squad.

The TEC this week made a third request for KZP Commissioner Gen Roy During to appear before it to report on the finding that at least one KZP hit squad had been responsible for several deaths, including those of African National Congress members.

An employee at Gen During's Ulundi office said he was on leave until the end of January.

Buthelezi Takes Media to Task for 'Partial' Reporting

*MB2201202594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1650
GMT 22 Jan 94*

[Text] Ulundi Jan 22 SAPA—A contributing factor in the attacks of journalists was the perception that they were partial and took sides, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Saturday [22 January].

In a memorandum presented to the media workers of South African in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said in fact many IFP, Pan Africanist Congress and Azanian People's Organisation supporters saw journalists as taking

the side of the African National Congress [ANC]. "Since the unbanning of the ANC, hundreds of IFP leaders and supporters have been decimated by Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] cadres intent on wiping our organisation from the face of the earth. But instead of there being widespread coverage of this genocide, there has been deathly silence on the part of the press. Where coverage has been given to IFP killings, there has been little coverage of the true identity of their killers or the military precision in which they have been conducted," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the whole issue of the violence that had cost many thousands of lives had literally been swept under the carpet.

He accused the media of having supported the ANC, the government and the ANC's Patriotic Front when they said the IFP was obstructive when its negotiator wanted the issue of violence to be dealt with as a priority issue at the start of the multiparty talks in April last year. "This issue, as I have stated, is largely under-reported. Members of the IFP have been the main victims of this violence, and yet we are deliberately being portrayed as its main perpetrators. Added to this failure to report on these killings is of course the selective reporting of massacres involving supporters of either side. One just has to think of Boipatong. While there was widespread coverage of this heinous deed and rightfully so, the massacres of IFP people involving equally large numbers in Natal and Zonkeziwe in the Transvaal received little or no coverage," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said since the IFP walked out of the multi-party talks they have been attacked and ridiculed by the press and very seldom had the reasons of the action been spelt out to the public. He further said with the public only being fed which the ANC and the government allowed, it was not surprising to "us that we in the Freedom Alliance [FA] have come to be seen as spoilers".

Chief Buthelezi said the extent to which the FA had backed down was clear from their preparedness to reduce their original 16 points to four.

He also said without the government and the ANC acceding to the minimum demands the FA felt it was unreasonable for observers to expect them to fight the election. Despite the lack of progress in resolving these issues, the IFP along with the FA, were continuing to meet the government in the hope of achieving a breakthrough, he said.

IFP Committee Adopts Resolution on Negotiated Solution

*MB2301061494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0049
GMT 23 Jan 94*

[Press statement on IFP Central Committee Resolution adopted at meeting held in Ulundi on 22 January issued by Inkatha Freedom Party on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] reiterates its commitment to a negotiated settlement of South Africa's constitutional problems. It is resolved: 1. To pursue the objectives contained in the Freedom Alliance amendments to the constitution contained in its document dated December 19, 1993. 2. To report what progress was made in negotiations to the Central Committee in time it prepare documents for presentation to the special general conference of the IFP to be held on January 29th and 30th for it to decide:

- a) whether or not to enter elections and
- b) to determine what action would be appropriate to remedy that which could not be remedied through negotiations.

Article by APLA Member Details Group's Activities

MB2101135794 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 21-27 Jan 94 p 2

[By Mohseen Jeenah, APLA member and Durban student leader, sent to WEEKLY MAIL hours before his death; first paragraph is newspaper introduction]

[Text] One of the last things Durban student leader Mohseen Jeenah did before he died was send a story to the MAIL & GUARDIAN putting the case of those APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] guerrillas who refused to accept the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] order to lay down their arms. The editors were mystified by this story from a writer they had never dealt with before, quoting an unnamed APLA commander, coming just as the PAC announced the end of their armed struggle. Within hours, however, Jeenah was shot down in the streets by police, after allegedly taking part in an attack on a police station. He had put his words into action. His story had now become the dramatic and tragic words of the APLA 'bitterenders.' [bitter enders].

An Azanian People's Liberation Army commander has vowed that the armed struggle will continue until the end of the five-year government of national unity in 1999 and that the organisation will step up attacks in the run-up to the April 27 elections.

The commander's comments come despite the fact that the Pan Africanist Congress is contesting the poll and has agreed to negotiate a mutual cessation of hostilities with the government.

This correspondent met the APLA man—who identified himself only by the name Sizwe and as the army's Natal commander—in a Durban township recently. Usually reliable sources had placed this reporter in contact with the APLA cadre, who said he had joined APLA in the 1970s and had received military training in Tanzania and Libya.

In the interview, Sizwe said APLA commander Sabelo Phama had ordered cadres to continue waging armed struggle even after elections. "Our commander said we would continue fighting for the next five years."

He said the ANC [African National Congress]—which had agreed to a government to national unity until the next election scheduled for 1999—had "sold out the African masses" and were "puppets of the regime."

Sizwe urged Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK; ANC military wing] guerrillas not to allow themselves to be "integrated" into the South African Police and South African Defence Force. He warned: "If they are stupid enough to join the boers, we will kill them."

He added that APLA would strike in Natal, which has been under "surveillance" and where "many units" were in place, in the countdown to elections.

"We are not fighting to vote in elections. We are fighting to regain the land that was stolen from our forefathers," said Sizwe.

He expressed surprise that "people want to know why we are fighting while the PAC is negotiating. Negotiations are not going to deliver genuine freedom. Only APLA can."

Asked whether this reflected divisions between APLA and the PAC, Sizwe said: "Negotiations is part of the PAC's programme. APLA's programme is underground and we have our own command structures."

Sizwe added that while he personally was opposed to it, news reports of APLA cadres being trained in Zimbabwe for inclusion in the National Peace-Keeping Force might reflect a strategic decision on the part of the guerrilla army's leadership. Participation would lead to cadres receiving military training and returning to the country ensure to MK's component in the force did not "oppress" Africans, he said.

Sizwe strongly denied that APLA was responsible for last July's St James massacre which left 11 people dead. "APLA has a very high respect for God and people who are worshiping. The regime is trying to bluff the world that we are a bunch of monsters. We are a disciplined and principled army," said Sizwe.

Commenting on the bus blast in central Durban late last year, Sizwe said he did not order the attack. If it was found that the alleged Pan Africanist Student Organisation (PASO) member, Xolani Cuba, charged in connection with the explosion was responsible, he had acted independently of APLA structures.

Sizwe said he would have no problem with this as PASO had taken a "a decision to actively engage the enemy. "They (PASO members) are young and fearless and are prepared to die like all our soldiers. They have said themselves that every PASO member is an APLA cadre, "added Sizwe. [quotation marks as published]

Sizwe said he would not kill unarmed civilians and did not hate whites because of the colour of their skin. "There are some whites who sympathise with the struggle. But as our founding father (Robert) Sobukwe

said, it is dishonest to say that you hate the whip but not the person who wields it," he said.

Sizwe was adamant that he would not kill unarmed civilians but added that he did not "understand the fuss" created when "some white civilians are caught in the crossfire" as "our people are killed in the thousands."

He said APLA did not attack farmers randomly. "We receive reports from workers in an area about which farmers are oppressing them. These are the farmers APLA targets."

Claiming "great success" in driving farmers off the land, he said: "in Elliot, only three farmers out of 45 are still occupying the land."

Spelling out how APLA structures operate, he said cadres received their instructions from the high command based outside the country.

"Each unit is made up of three to five cadres, each with a commander. The unit commanders report to the area commander who is in charge of that specific area.

"The area commanders then report to the regional commander who then reports to the high command," Sizwe said. He said the area commander instructed one of his units to keep a target under surveillance for more than a week. He then planned how the attack should be executed with the regional commander.

APLA in Harare Comments on Cessation of Hostilities

*MB2301053094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2149
GMT 22 Jan 94*

[Text] Harare Jan 22 SAPA—The Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army [APLA] said on Saturday from its Harare office that the crucial issue of a negotiated mutual cessation of hostilities remains unresolved. This was in spite of the moratorium declared by its parent body, the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], last week, to which APLA and its high command had complied.

"It has been and it remains the PAC position that this issue is a matter that must be settled between APLA and the South African security forces, mainly the SA Defence Force and Police," said a statement.

"We wish to warn that failure to reach an agreement on a mutual cessation of hostilities could automatically mean a total collapse of the moratorium.

"However, as long as the moratorium remains in place any statement to the media challenging it will not be representative of the APLA position."

Commander Clarifies APLA Stand on Armed Struggle

*MB2401091494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0828
GMT 24 Jan 94*

[Text] Harare Jan 24 SAPA—Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] Commander Sabelo Phama has dissociated APLA from claims that it would continue fighting in spite of the suspension of the armed struggle by its parent Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC].

Callers claiming to be APLA commanders have vowed to continue fighting in spite of PAC leaders' decision on January 16 to suspend the fight. "Various political decisions have been made and one of them is that we would stop armed operations. That is exactly what we have done," the Harare-based HERALD newspaper quoted Mr Phama as saying in a weekend interview in Windhoek, Namibia.

The APLA leader said it was most unlikely that the claims were made by APLA members. "Specific instructions have since gone out to our members to cease all military operations as per the decision of our political leadership, and they have (ceased operations). Now we have all these people 'phoning newspapers in South Africa with so-called pre-arranged codes and claiming to be members of APLA, vowing to continue the armed struggle. Who are they? I can say with authority that they are not our people."

Mr Phama was sure the claims were part of a campaign to discredit the PAC and APLA. He also dismissed charges that his organisation had been responsible for a spate of controversial attacks on civilians such as last month's shooting at the Heidelberg tavern in Cape Town which left four people dead. "There have been many attacks on innocent civilians and certain people claiming to be our guerrillas have occasionally claimed responsibility. I know which ones have been our operations and which have not...And I can tell you that we have not conducted any atrocities."

Saudi Imam Arrives in Cape Town 23 Jan

*MB2201202994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0902
GMT 22 Jan 94*

[Text] Cape Town Jan 22 SAPA—The imam of the Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, will arrive in Cape Town on Sunday, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. A spokesman for the Muslim Judicial Council said Shaykh Muhammad al-Subayl's visit had become possible because of the political changes in the country. The imam would visit South Africa as an act of goodwill and would take part in the tri-centenary celebrations of Islam in South Africa, the spokesman said.

Continued Outflow of Foreign Capital Serious

MB2301053394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2126 GMT 22 Jan 94

[Text] London Jan 22 SAPA—The governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Chris Stals, said on Saturday a continued outflow of foreign capital from South Africa would have serious consequences for the economy, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news. He said a new government would have to pay urgent attention to this.

Dr Stals was speaking at a conference in London organised by the United Nations anti-apartheid committee and the London School for Economics.

He said foreign capital of R[Rand]10,000 million had left the country in the second half of last year, despite the lifting of sanctions. This was almost double the net outflow of capital in the first six months of last year.

Democratic Party Releases Names for Electoral Lists

MB2401143394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1257 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 24 SAPA—Democratic Party [DP] Transvaal leader Tony Leon has been nominated to stand for the national Parliament. The DP said on Monday its PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] electoral college unanimously chose Mr Leon, MP for Houghton, to head the party's regional list for the post-April 27 election parliament.

Johannesburg City council management committee chairman Ian Davidson defeated Brian Goodall, MP for Edenvale, to head the list for the provincial parliament. The DP said other names on both lists would be announced later in the week.

South African Press Review for 21 Jan

MB2101155194

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC Health Plan—"It's going to be extremely difficult for anyone to lightly dismiss the ANC's [African National Congress] new health plan. It has morality and common-sense on its side," begins the Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 January in a page-8 editorial. However, the ANC's "good intentions are one thing, mechanisms for successfully implementing them quite another," warns THE STAR. Regarding the ANC's plan to discourage private sector health care, THE STAR believes that "from the ANC's point of view, such restrictions are necessary to achieve equity in health care provision, but they are already being described as having 'overtones of socialism.'"

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Health Plan—"The ANC, like US President Bill Clinton a year ago, will enter government faced with a health service in crisis due to rising costs which are placing health care beyond the means of many people. The draft national health plan published on Wednesday for public debate is an honest attempt to address that crisis," starts an editorial on page 8 of the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 January. "Some of its prescriptions, though, are off the mark." Financing the ANC plan "assumes the existing budgets should meet most requirements once savings have been made through the elimination of mismanagement and general inefficiencies which have characterised the apartheid era. This is wishful thinking." "It is naive to think that rationalisation will bring major cost savings." With financing of the plan a given problem, the "main shortcoming is the desire to 'discourage' private sector health care." "The test for the ANC is to produce an affordable plan without threatening existing services and standards."

Mandela's Violence Accusations Viewed—"There is one glaring flaw in ANC president Nelson Mandela's repeated claim that President FW de Klerk and his government have consciously orchestrated township violence to undermine the ANC's support base," states a second editorial on the same page. "Opinion polls show ANC support has risen steadily in tandem with levels of violence, while NP [National Party] fortunes have declined." "It is easy, as Mandela repeatedly does on this issue, to take cheap shots based on less than rigorous analysis. We could just as easily argue that, to judge by the outcome, Mandela and the ANC orchestrated the violence to improve their own standing at the polls." In conclusion the paper writes that "no one can stop Mandela continuing to make this claim against De Klerk. He has already made it so often that it has become folklore in ANC circles. But it will hardly improve the unifying abilities of the future president of the government of national unity."

South African Press Review for 23 Jan

MB2301123594

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

ANC Program—"Nelson Mandela's call this week for an end to the rent boycotts that have crippled the administration of the townships" marks "the transition of the ANC [African National Congress] from liberation movement to government-in-waiting," the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English editorial on 23 January on page 20 notes. The editorial describes the ANC's program of reconstruction and development as a "desperate, amateurish first attempts to come to grips with the needs of 40-million people, half of them illiterate and two-thirds impoverished." Referring to the ANC program's "economic babble," the editorial notes that "all

this well-meaning babble is difficult to connect to the immense and very real problems facing the ANC. Peace, or the restoration of law and order, will be the work of a decade, and it will not be accomplished unless the ANC learns to treat its opponents with greater tolerance than the township self-defense units show." "As for jobs, education, health, housing, the ANC will not only need the help of existing 'power structures,' but it will be hard put simply to avoid disastrous error."

SUNDAY NATION

ANC Candidates—An editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English on 23 January on page 8 notes that the ANC list of 200 candidates for the National Assembly is "remarkable" in that the ANC "lived up to its democratic tradition in the process of nominating people as its membership from the grass-roots became directly involved." "Also noteworthy is the fact that they were able to pull together a large section of the South African society into its list." The editorial hopes that "the same process, or even a more improved one, is going to be followed for the local government elections." However "the list represents more of a popularity poll and a strategy to win more votes rather than a selection of people who will perform particular tasks once they are in Parliament." "Of more concern is the fact that certain people on the list are not known to be loyal to ANC policy" and some "are even regarded as enemies by people who live near them."

BEELD

East Rand Cancer Must Not Spread—The Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 20 January says in a page-10 editorial: "Whether the black residential areas of the East Rand are officially declared disaster areas is of purely academic interest. For all practical purposes they have been disaster areas for a long time already. They are also battlefields, where people are murdered daily as a result of the bloody political struggle between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party. How leaders of these two groups can allow their supporters to create such a situation is inconceivable." "The infrastructure there has been totally destroyed, vandalism and anarchy prevail, the hostility and suspicion between groups is tangible, and the image of the security forces as maintainers of law and order has been totally shattered." "Now is not the time for political parties to be blaming one another as to who is responsible. Now is the time to rescue what can be rescued." BEELD concludes: "If political opponents can be drawn into such a plan and the community does its part, this ulcer on the East Rand can be excised. It is a cancer which must not be allowed to spread."

Self-Interested People Sabotage Their Own Future—A second editorial of the 20 January BEELD on page 10 points out: "The disruption of medical services as has happened at Kalafong Hospital outside Pretoria resembles in several aspects last year's catastrophic disruption of black education. In both cases the disruption was

caused by people responsible for the care of those who in civilized society would be protected—in one case children, in the other, the sick." "In both cases the motive was self-interest." "Both cases represent a disruption of essential services to a community which can ill afford it, by people from the same community. In this way people are sabotaging their own future."

Mandela Must Count His Words—A third editorial says: "Mr. Nelson Mandela certainly had no ulterior motive when he said that it could be in the country's interests to have a non-ANC president, even if the ANC wins the April election. He was probably only being generous. But Mr. Mandela should realize that because of his position as the leader of what seems to be the strongest political grouping in the country, he has a particular duty to consider his words carefully. He cannot utter such a far-reaching statement and simply walk away without indicating who he had in mind. What his followers think of such a statement, only he could know. But one can guess that there would be shock and confusion. The electorate have an absolute right to know for whom and for what they are going to vote. Indeed, their vote is not a mandate for politicians to appoint people for whom they did not vote. Times are simply too serious for this kind of loose talk. Politicians must make it their duty to reduce, not increase, the confusion."

South African Press Review for 24 Jan
MB2401140294

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC To Win Election 'Handsomely'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 18 January in its page-6 editorial says "it is clear from polls that the ANC [African National Congress] is going to win handsomely." "Considering how confident the National Party [NP] was of winning the election or gaining enough support to curb the ANC in a government of national unity, the poll comes as a shock to many of its followers (although previous polls showed a similar trend in favour of the ANC). The NP's confidence was misplaced from the outset. Not only did it not take into account the historical fact that liberation organisations win the elections in Africa, but it puts its faith in a possible alliance of moderates that would counter ANC. In the event the NP ended up with no allies, moderate or otherwise." The NP's "biggest mistake was to seek an accommodation with the ANC while ignoring the others."

THE STAR

Township Residents Urged To End Rent, Services Boycott—The ending of the 10-year-old township rent and service charge boycott, now endorsed by Nelson Mandela, "should mark the beginning of a process to restore effective governance to South Africa's dormitory towns," declares a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 January. The "root cause"

of the township problem "is to be found in the misguided conviction by the architects of apartheid that township residents, without any industrial tax base or outside support, could keep those areas financially viable." "Today many townships are bereft of effective leadership and in a state of administrative collapse. They are also burdened with a collective R[and]1.84 billion debt resulting from boycotts." Residents are urged to heed Mandela's plea to end the boycott of rents and service payments, and "concentrate on making the townships governable."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Urged To Take Stand Against Hospital Workers—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 24 January in a page-6 editorial notes that the sporadic strikes at various hospitals "have been the result of disputes over a well-intended gesture by the Transvaal Provincial Administration [TPA] in granting a R[and]500 bonus to staff at Baragwanath as a reward for their efforts in trying circumstances last year." The bonus was withdrawn when a similar payment was demanded by all and sundry at other hospitals—"a concession both unreasonable and beyond the means of the TPA to pay." Hospital workers are "threatening the future of hospital services. It won't be long now before an ANC government is faced with this kind of union trouble in the public service. How, we wonder, would it go about implementing its new health policy if faced with the collapse of services over a bonus to which staff were not entitled?" The ANC is urged to take a "public stand against irresponsible actions by public service trade union in essential services."

RAPPORT

Editorial Views ANC Election List—"The chief characteristic of the ANC's list of candidates for the 27 April election is that it is not representative of a single party. It encompasses, rather, a broad alliance of known leaders from the ANC itself, a whole group of communists, socialist trade union leaders, homeland leaders, members of parliament from the tricameral parliament, and even a few members from the entertainment industry,"

begins a page-22 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 23 January. "With this list the ANC is a step ahead of its opponents, among whom there is no talk of election alliances, with others still debating whether or not to participate in the election. In addition to this, the ANC has already released important elements of its policy documents, including health and economic policies. Both, as expected, contain strong socialist elements." "What stands out like a pole above water is that the ANC is dominated by a spirit of ideological dogmatism in its quest to reintroduce policies totally discredited in other parts of the world." "The ANC does not give the impression that it is an opposition party striving for power, but rather that it is a 'liberation organization' waiting impatiently to take over power." "This psychosis must be stopped by opponents of the ANC. It should not be allowed to pose arrogantly as the overwhelming favorite of 'the people' with the rest being seen as powerless, confused, and disparate small enclaves of opposition."

BEELD

Announcement on Afrikaner Election 'Misleading'—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 1 January says in a page-8 editorial: "The announcement in the Conservative Party mouthpiece, PATRIOT, that an own election for 'Boer Afrikaners' will be held on or before 27 April would be funny were it not so tragically misleading. In addition to the homeland dream by which voters are being taken for a ride, right-wing leaders recently also announced that an own cabinet and an own government would be put in place as soon as the Transitional Executive Council began functioning. Nothing, of course, came of that, as with so many other right-wing escapist promises. One can, therefore, also predict that nothing will come of this latest, absurd election promise. Should 1 million people countrywide vote for a homeland, and 20 million others vote for a new dispensation under the new constitution, what will the former have proven? Only that they are a minority who have no right to grab power and territory. The tension within the Afrikaner National Front hopefully indicates that there is a significant number of right-wing Afrikaners who want to play a constructive role by negotiating for their people, rather than threatening war all day long."

Angola

Update on Events Surrounding Lusaka Peace Talks

Beye Returns to Lusaka, Briefs Officials

MB2401075494 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye returned to Lusaka today after meeting (Katherine Bertini), World Food Program executive director. Also yesterday, he received traditional chief Muatxianvua, king of the Lunda people, currently on a visit to this country. Their meeting lasted more than 45 minutes and it allowed the two men to discuss issues relating to peace in this country. Both men said that the Lusaka peace talks must be held in the spirit of the Bicesse Accord and give the Angolan people the tranquillity they hope for. This is what traditional Chief Muatxianvua had to say:

[Begin Muatxianvua recording in French, with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] According to UN Special Representative Beye, the talks are going well. We are hopeful because we have given the chance to a son of Africa to ensure that the Lusaka talks come to a successful close. [end recording]

In turn, UN Special Representative Blondin Beye said the following:

[Begin Beye recording in French, with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] My constant message to the Angolan people is that they must believe in peace. It is up to forces in civilian society, religious figures, traditional chiefs, and respected people to make the Angolan people believe there can be peace. [end recording]

Talks To Resume 24 Jan

MB2401075694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Excerpt] The Angolan peace negotiators are to resume their peace talks in Lusaka today. UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye has already arrived in the Zambian capital and has personally notified government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, representatives to be ready for the resumption of the talks today. [passage omitted]

Beye Briefs Prime Minister

MB2101211294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 21 Jan 94

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, today briefed the prime minister on the development of events in Lusaka. At the end of the meeting, Chief Beye told the press that everyone should pray that the peace talks have a good ending in the shortest possible time.

Marcolino Moco and Chief Beye met very briefly, considering the issues discussed at the meeting. In less than 30 minutes the special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola spoke about humanitarian assistance and explained to the prime minister how things are progressing in Lusaka.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Chief Beye, it must be true that your meeting with the prime minister centered on Lusaka peace talks?

[Beye] That is true. That is the concern of the Angolan people, and, therefore, the concern of the Angolan Government. I briefed the prime minister on our work. I also had the opportunity to reiterate to the prime minister my best wishes for 1994 and that this may be a year of peace for Angola. We also discussed the issue of humanitarian assistance which greatly concerns the government, the provision of supplies to the people, and the visit of the executive director of the World Food Program.

[Reporter] Will the peace talks still take long?

[Beye] We have to be very prudent. I must also respect the contract that we made. A day will come when I shall talk and I think this day will come very soon. We must, therefore, pray for this. Let us avoid predictions.

[Reporter] What is the deadline for the end of discussions?

[Beye] We cannot set a deadline for the end of negotiations. It must, however, be as soon as possible. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Radio on UNITA Plans at Lusaka Talks

MB2401070894 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] Tomorrow, the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] are expected to resume the second round of the Lusaka peace talks. Analysts say the talks may face some difficulties, because rumors are going around that UNITA intends to derail the negotiation process. Joao Ligio, our correspondent in the Zambian capital, is on the telephone to give us more details:

[Begin Ligio recording] It is three days now since Mulungushi Conference Hall has seen any activity in connection with the Angolan peace process. UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye closed the hall's doors and left for Luanda on yet another charity mission. However, his absence has not meant that the government and UNITA teams have been idle. Instead, they have been working at finding consensus concerning the operation of the future National Police. To keep the talks going, before leaving, the UN special representative handed over to the negotiators the theoretical formulas that are contained in a document regarded as the final draft in a bid to reduce the gap between the two sides.

Without meetings and without Blondin Beye constantly summoning them, the two sides now have more time to learn about the general situation (in Angola), where the specter of war continues to loom large. Within this context, reports have been reaching Lusaka about certain developments on the battlefield. The effect of those reports has been to undermine the optimism that had marked these talks at one stage.

It is known that the UNITA leader has called an emergency meeting of the UNITA Political Commission. That meeting began on 21 January and it is not being attended by any of the officials in the team to the Lusaka peace talks. (He) has also issued a communique in which Cubans and Russians are accused of holding talks with the Angolan Government concerning a return of Cuban military forces to Angola. That communique adds that UNITA will not make any concessions in connection with the Riot Police issue. Such developments are in clear contrast with what a reliable source in the Black Cockerel movement has said: He asked journalists here in Lusaka not to mix the country's internal developments with developments at the talks. According to that source, the main obstacles concerning the specific principles that will govern the future National Police have been overcome and the next 24 working hours could see an end to the existing deadlock over the percentages of men from both sides that will join the Riot Police. Should this be true, it will signal the end of discussions relating to point one in the second round of the Lusaka peace talks.

The UNITA communique came as no surprise to the Angolan Government team, whose officials believe that UNITA constantly resorts to such ploys when discussions concerning a point on the agenda are drawing to a close, particularly if the mediator is absent.

When asked whether the talks might break down as a result of these new developments, officials on both sides said they did not believe that would happen. Nevertheless, UN Special Representative Blondin Beye will have to work very hard to restore optimism to the talks, when he comes back. [end recording]

UNITA Radio on Dos Santos, Wife, 'Corrupt' List

*MB2401141594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 Jan 94*

[Excerpts] Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his wife, First Lady Ana Paulo dos Santos, are at the head of the list of corrupt people in Angola. Reliable reports reaching our news desk today confirm that the Futungo de Belas couple is involved in cases of corruption and stealing Angola's wealth.

Those sources say that Jose Eduardo dos Santos is losing credibility in the international community because it has been found that he has great personal wealth and that he has links with corrupt Angolan figures. [passage omitted]

The international community has found that Eduardo dos Santos has property and large financial investments both in the country and abroad. The amounts in his coded bank accounts in Italy, Switzerland, and France are also known.

Ana Paulo dos Santos, his wife, is also involved in corruption. [passage omitted]

There are other threads to the Futungo de Belas web of corruption. They have been uncovered by the international community, which believes corruption in Angola can only have reached its present dimensions because the Angolan president is both involved and protecting others. Those sources say it is no accident that the best known figures involved in corruption are all proteges of and close to Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The names listed include Jose Leitao, who made a 30 percent profit in the recent \$180 million weapons deal with Russia; Joao de Matos, currently Angolan Armed Forces chief of General Staff; Alberto Neto, head of an aviation company that works almost exclusively with the military sector; Norberto dos Santos, minister of assistance and social reintegration; Agriculture Minister Isaac dos Anjos; and Territorial Administration Minister Paulo Kassoma. [passage omitted]

Those sources added that other figures involved in Jose Eduardo dos Santos' web of corruption are: Finance Minister Emanuel Carneir, Deputy Petroleum Minister Desiderio Costa, and Noe Baltasar, Angola National Diamond Enterprise director general. [passage omitted]

Wrapup of Reports From UNITA Radio 21-24 Jan

Offensive Reported in North

*MB2401071994 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 24 Jan 94*

[Text] Talks may be under way in Lusaka, but the situation is one of war in northern Angola. Felix Miranda, the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] correspondent in that part of the country, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, General Staff continues to involve regular forces in its offensive against National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

Last weekend, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] used its self-propelled artillery to shell an area northeast of Ucuva, in Bengo Province, and the area of (Quicabo), north of Caxito. Those clashes were quite intense, killing more than 30 civilians, wounding dozens of people, and destroying homes.

Meanwhile, Americo Chivala, the Vorgan correspondent in Cabinda, has reported the presence of Cuban soldiers in the area of N'gange. Those soldiers are ready to come into action via the sea and to provide support to forces

deployed on land. Our correspondent reports that those Cuban forces are artillery and military engineering experts.

It is worth noting that the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] Northern Command last week inspected all units entrenched in Uige, Zaire, and Bengo Provinces. The FALA Northern Command promised people in those areas that its forces would do everything in their power to defend the lives and interests of the people.

It has also been reported that clashes have taken place in Huila Province. Vorgan correspondent Silva Aleluia reports that the MPLA-PT air force continues to carry out air raids against UNITA-controlled areas. Meanwhile, the FAPLA forces left the city of Lubango on 21 January in the direction of Cacula and are now waiting for reinforcements. Silva Aleluia also reports that the number of people killed as a result of shelling on 20 January has now risen to 14. More than 20 people were seriously wounded. As in northern Angola, the FALA Huila Province Command has already taken the necessary passive and active measures to defend the people.

Offensive in Benguela Noted

MB2101201994 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Jan 94

[Text] Another large-scale offensive took place in Benguela Province today. A light infantry group, supported by a battalion of [words indistinct] and two air squadrons [words indistinct]. According to sources from the southern command, the enemy contingent has instructions to rapidly move to Quilengues where the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] intends to deploy troops in order to use it as a launching pad to carry out attacks on Huambo Province.

During this offensive, MPLA-PT fighter planes coming from Lubango Air Base bombed Caluquembe heavily. According to our correspondent, Arao Gaspar, at least nine people were killed and 21 others seriously wounded as a result of the bombing. A total of 12 houses were also destroyed. This morning an officer of the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola said UNITA [words indistinct] international community to safeguard civilians and their national interests.

Reaction to Officer Reshuffle Noted

MB2101210894 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 21 Jan 94

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the non-elected president of Angola, continues to organize the army for war. After the speech made by Marcolino Moco last Wednesday, it was Eduardo dos Santos' turn to reshuffle the army, the police, and navy for what he described as a national requirement for 1994. The reshuffle was undoubtedly a sign of return to belligerence when Angola is already very tired of war. Observers view his decrees as very troublesome.

Attack on Cambambe Denied

MB2301151494 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Excerpt] While the Futungo de Belas government steps up its military operations and deploys personnel and war materiel for other offensives throughout the country, the strategy of the communist regime's news media is to present the victim as the aggressor. Over the past few days the media manipulated by Eduardo dos Santos alleged that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola had attacked Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party positions in Cambambe. This has been categorically denied by the military command of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola in Cuanza Norte. FALA forces stationed in that province have been strictly adhering to the cease-fire declared on 20 September 1993 by Army General Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, their supreme commander. [passage omitted]

MPLA Actions in Namibia Cited

MB2301081394 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] The Namibian territory is being used by the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] for military maneuvers. Reliable sources in Cunene Province say 16 military vehicles carrying soldiers and war materiel have left South-West Africa [name as heard] for Lubango. The sources added that South African instructors are training People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] personnel in (Tshibalongo) as part of an accord signed in 1993. The troops will soon be deployed in operations and FAPLA commander Fabiano has already inspected the troops.

Malange Governor Views 'Serious' Situation

MB2401091294 *Luanda TPA Television Network in*
Portuguese 1930 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Malange Province is experiencing a serious political, military, social, and economic situation. Famine and insecurity are making the lives of people hell and they are trying to leave the city of Malange at all costs. Malange Provincial Governor Flavio Fernandes has described the situation in the following manner:

[Begin recording] [Fernandes] The political and military situation continues to be very serious in this province. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has increased its operations against the people. It has been mining paths which access farming areas and it has been abducting and ambushing people. Furthermore, UNITA has also carried out several raids on strategic parts of the city to destroy infrastructure. We can say that we have practically not had a single day without fighting. To us, therefore, the situation continues to be very serious and we are doing everything in our power to change it.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you comment on social conditions here?

[Fernandes] Well, the people continue to experience a very serious situation. We are going through a time of serious famine. You, the correspondents, who have taken the care to visit the distribution centers, know we are experiencing high levels of serious malnutrition, running at about 34.5 percent. [sentence as heard] These days, and in our modern world, such figures are inadmissible.

[Reporter] Are there any plans to turn the problem around and ensure that people do not have to survive on aid grants?

[Fernandes] Yes. In addition to the work that we are doing with nongovernmental organizations and the international community, we are working with UNICEF and plans were recently approved concerning an estimated \$2 million in aid for children. We are also preparing our proposals, which will obviously be included in the government's plan of action.

[Reporter] While that does not happen, though, people will have to continue living on humanitarian aid?

[Fernandes] Unfortunately, that is the case. I must tell you frankly that we have had very little support from the central government so far. Basically, we are surviving on international aid. [end recording] [passage omitted]

UNITA Responds to Governors Remarks

MB2401130294 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 Jan 94*

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, Command and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, secretariat for Malange Province have vehemently rejected the remarks made by Flavio Fernandes, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, governor for that province. Those two structures have described the MPLA-PT governor's words as thoughtless.

Fernandes, who was interviewed in Luanda yesterday, described Malange Province's political and military situation as serious because of an alleged intensification of the attacks by the UNITA troops. According to him, those forces were also planting mines along access routes to farming areas used by the people.

That MPLA-PT official has dared to show himself a faithful defender of the Futungo de Belas Palace leadership's interests. He made defamatory remarks about things that are not even happening. He even failed to notice when he confessed the truth by saying that Malange Province's difficulties owed to a large extent to a lack of support by the Luanda regime. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Tasks Cabinet With Planning Issues

MB2301085994 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 23 Jan 94*

["Order" issued by Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Moco in Luanda on 22 January—read by announcer]

[Text] The Standing Commission of the Ministers Council has defined and approved the guidelines for the government's plan of action and the 1994 State Budget. It has become necessary to adopt a working methodology to urgently draft the two aforementioned documents which will be evaluated by the National Assembly. Taking into account the structure to be adopted in drafting the government's plan of action for 1994, and in terms of Paragraphs H and No. 2 and No. 3 of Article 114 of the Constitution, I hereby order:

1. The minister of finance to draft a complete analysis of the country's financial and economic situation, and submit relevant proposals for 1994 in the following sectors and concerns:

- A. Foreign exchange policy.
- B. Budget policy.
- C. Monetary policy, including the adjustment of the finance

market and financial policy.

D. Prices and income policy, including market adjustments.

E. Salary policy.

2. The ministers of public administration, employment and social security and of justice should present concrete proposals on the (enhancement) and institutional restructuring of the public administration sector.

3. The secretary of state for planning should study, draft and submit the departmental policies, and:

- A. A public investment policy, clearly defining priorities.
- B. A regional development policy, including autonomous provincial programs for the reorganization of production in government-controlled areas.
- C. A production and income policy in areas other than the petroleum sector.

D. The definition of goals for the agriculture and live-stock breeding, fishing, manufacturing, petroleum, electricity and water, transport and communications, commerce and supply, public health, education, social assistance, culture, and the youth and sports sectors.

4. The aforementioned ministers as well as the secretary of state for planning could summon any central or local government official for information or assistance in the execution of their tasks.

5. The governor of the Angola National Bank should cooperate directly with the minister of finance in the drafting of the various policies.

6. The tasks outlined in this order should be completed by 31 January 1994 and submitted jointly with the State General Budget.

Bank, Police Issue Communique on Currency Operations

MB2201190394 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 20 Jan 94

[Joint communique from the National Bank and the National Police General Command issued on 20 January]

[Text] 1. In accordance with Article 39 and Law No.5/91 of 20 April, published in the GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC No.16, first series, all those violating the law and orders or instructions from the Angolan National Bank could be sentenced up to two years in prison and fined 5 million new kwanzas, apart from other appropriate measures which could include a total ban on exercising activities in any financial institution.

2. The Angolan National Bank has been issuing some notices which could be viewed as government decrees. They contain norms and instructions which must be carried out. These include Notice No. 6/92 of 12 August, which defines conditions for opening foreign exchange offices and institutions whose exclusive objective is to carry out the purchase and sale of foreign currency and travelers checks; Notice No. 8/93 of 27 May which authorizes commercial banks and licensed foreign exchange offices to purchase and sell foreign currency at the free market rate; Notice 11/93 of 16 December, which establishes forms in which commercial banks must carry out these operations; as well as Notice No.12/93 of 16 December which clarifies regulations to be observed by commercial banks in their foreign exchange operations at free market rates.

3. The purchase and sale of foreign currency can only be legally carried out by institutions which have been duly authorized by the Angolan National Bank, which is exclusively charged with the task of providing license for this activity. Also in force is Notice No.6/93 of 12 August, which contains necessary prerequisites for the provision of licenses to foreign exchange offices.

4. Necessary conditions have, therefore, been created for the legal operation of the foreign exchange activity. It will not be justifiable, therefore, to carry out this business outside the legal perimeters, as has been the case on the streets and other unsuitable places, endangering public order and the personal security of the people involved in it.

5. Thus, the Angolan National Bank and the National Police General Command announce that in terms of the authority conferred on them by law they will deal with all those engaged in the illegal purchase and sale of foreign exchange or travelers checks. They, therefore, advise them to stop this activity at once.

[Signed] Generoso de Almeida, governor of the Angolan National Bank, and Santana Andre Pitra Petroff, National Police general commander.

Lobito Harbor Director Comments on World Bank Loan

MB2401085594 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Excerpt] The World Bank is to make available \$7 million to help rehabilitate Lobito Harbor, which is currently facing many problems. However, the management of the country's largest harbor is determined to get over those problems as rapidly as possible.

The year of 1994 offers Lobito commercial harbor new prospects because the blockade [bloqueio] which was in force between April and August of last year has now been lifted. Only 800 ships docked at that harbor in 1993, but it is expected that those figures will double by the end of this year. The management of Lobito Harbor has already been given permission to open an account with Totta e Acores Bank so it can manage its foreign currency earnings with complete autonomy. This is what Lobito Harbor Director Carlos Gomes had to say:

[Begin recording] [Gomes] There is some optimism now because the World Bank has made available a certain amount of money to see if we can deal with these problems as urgently as possible.

[Unidentified reporter] How much has it made available? How much?

[Gomes] It has made available \$7 million, but we know how the World Bank operates: now, there is still bound to be some red tape and there will be other difficulties before the money gets here.

[Reporter] You did say it was \$7 million?

[Gomes] Well, what I am pinning my hopes on is that there will be more ships docking here to see if we can consolidate our gains by our own means, thereby getting shipowners and shipping agencies to deposit currency in the bank we have indicated. [end recording] [passage omitted]

European Union Sends 500 Tonnes of Foods

MB2201105494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Jan 94

[Text] Last weekend Caritas received 500 tonnes of foodstuffs from the European Union. Caritas Sources say that the aid comes at an opportune time and the goods will immediately be distributed to the needy population in the Luanda, Malanje, Menongue, Huambo, Uige, M'banza Congo and Sumbe areas. Meanwhile, Caritas is one of the few humanitarian organizations which distributes donations to all Angolans without political or ethnical discrimination. Other organizations, which claim to be impartial, have been showing that their sole aim is to supply areas controlled by the Luanda regime.

Comoros**Exiled Opposition Calls on President To Step Down***AB2401140994 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 24 Jan 94*

[Text] Comoran President Mohamed Said Djohar should go. The Comoran opposition in France reiterated this call at a rally in Paris yesterday afternoon. At the end of the rally, the opposition spokesman in France, Abdallah Ahmed Mohamed, talked to reporter Youssoufou Saliou Mohamed:

[Begin Mohamed recording] This rally was necessary because an important document was published in Moroni on 17 January by all Comoran opposition parties grouped into a forum for national redress. This forum clearly and loudly asked President Djohar to step down and today we want to sensitize the entire Comoran community to that fact. All the people invited to this rally agreed to come in great numbers in order to demand the resignation of the head of state, to fight for the respect of the principle of human rights and democratic liberties as well as the establishment of a genuine law-abiding state.

President Djohar along with his son-in-law, (Mshangama), will miss no occasion to violate the principles of the Constitution. Moreover, President Djohar's son-in-law, (Mshangama), maneuvered to be elected and undertook a true coup de force to be elected speaker of the National Assembly. Right at this moment, many opponents are imprisoned and this is the case of a parliamentarian who was regularly elected in the first round of the legislative elections at (Moutamoudou), namely Mr. Ahmed Mohamed. We believe that this wave of arrests is a serious breach of human rights principles and one of the main grievances of the opposition today is the demand for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners. [end recording]

Lesotho**More Shooting Noted in Maseru 21 Jan; Events Detailed****UN Official To Meet Government***MB2101180894 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 21 Jan 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] After something of a lull, there has been more gunfire this afternoon in Lesotho's capital, Maseru. For more than a week opposing factions of the army have been clashing since a group of soldiers demanded a big pay raise. Some said it was a front for a coup against the elected government of Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle. It was serious enough for UN Special Representative in Mozambique Aldo Ajello to be called in for talks with the government and the commanders of the opposing army

groups, but already there has been more shootings. On the line to Maseru, Josephine Hazeley asked Mamelo Maurison of (MPHATALATANI) newspaper what was going on.

[Begin recording] [Maurison] A little after 5 o'clock [1500 GMT] our time there were gunshot reports from the area of the mountain which is occupied by the faction of the army which is alleged to be pro-government, and the day had been relatively quiet until then.

[Hazeley] How heavy were the shellings from where you are?

[Maurison] I was still walking out of the center of town and the shelling was very heavy, so heavy that people all around, we started sort of quickening up, and one was aware that there was general concern and anxiety on the faces of people who were on the streets then.

[Hazeley] As we speak, is it still going on, the selling? Can you tell?

[Maurison] As we speak it has not been going on, at least for the last 45 or 50 minutes it has not been going on.

[Hazeley] Who was this attack aimed at? Is there any indication?

[Maurison] I couldn't tell where it was going to, except that one could only guess that shots from that end have been aimed at the other faction at Makoanyane barracks, so I just guess that it may have been directed at Makoanyane.

[Hazeley] Did you see or have you heard any reports of anybody being injured or property being damaged?

[Maurison] No, no, I haven't heard anything about anybody being injured or anything about that today.

[Hazeley] You said it happened at 5 o'clock local time, or around 5 o'clock local time. Has the government said anything on their national radio yet?

[Maurison] Not that I am aware of as of now. There will be a broadcast of the local news, we are expecting to hear something from the government radio then. [end recording]

1 Soldier Killed 22 Jan*MB2201121694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Jan 94*

[Text] A soldier has been killed in Maseru in renewed fighting between opposition factions in the Lesotho Army. This brings to three the number of Lesotho soldiers killed since fighting between the factions broke out a week ago.

In another incident a former soldier stabbed a prison warden to death during an argument.

Our correspondent in Lesotho reports that the situation in the country appears to be normal although there have been sporadic clashes between the two factions.

Gunfire, Artillery Fire Noted

*MB2301063294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0600 GMT 23 Jan 94*

[Text] Sporadic machine gun and artillery fire broke out in Maseru at about 6 o'clock [0400 GMT] this morning and is still continuing. Residents of the Lesotho capital say it is not clear where the fighting is taking place. The two opposing military factions are apparently firing on each other from hillocks outside the city. The clashes broke out about a week ago after the government refused to grant a demand for a 100 percent salary increase by one of the military groups.

Troops Attack Defense Headquarters

*MB2301092194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0900 GMT 23 Jan 94*

[Text] South Africans have been advised not to travel to Maseru or its surrounding areas because of the renewed fighting between rival Lesotho military factions which broke out there this morning. Diplomats say it is difficult to obtain a clear picture of what is happening, but troops from the Makoanyane Barracks on the outskirts of the capital are believed to have launched an attack on the defense force headquarters in Maseru. South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha is being kept well informed on the situation.

Further Details on Confrontation

*MB2301100594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0924
GMT 23 Jan 94*

[Text] Maseru Jan 23 SAPA—The Lesotho capital of Maseru was rocked by automatic gunfire and bomb blasts early on Sunday morning as confrontation continued between two factions in the country's Royal Lesotho Defence Force. Residents huddled in their homes and listened to sporadic gunfire, which started on the outskirts of the city at 6AM.

In repeated broadcasts, the state-controlled Radio Lesotho warned residents of several villages near army barracks at Makoyane and Ratjomodise to stay indoors to avoid stray bullets. One Radio Lesotho announcer told people to pray for peace.

Radio Lesotho also invited leaders of all political parties to meet a high-powered organisation of African Unity Delegation at the offices of Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle in Maseru at noon on Sunday. The OAU mission arrived in Maseru on Saturday as part of an international mediatory attempt to defuse the situation.

The unrest began when a section of the army demanded a 100 per cent salary increase with a deadline on Monday. Many of these dissatisfied men support the Basuto National Party which lost last year's elections to the Basutholand Congress Party.

Political observers believe the salary increase demand was a smokescreen and that the real cause of the army confrontation was politically motivated.

Meanwhile, an international soccer match between Lesotho and Reunion in the Africa series due to kick off at 3PM on Sunday has been cancelled until further notice because of the unrest.

Radio Reports on Situation in City

*MB2301121194 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130
GMT 23 Jan 94*

[Text] The Honorable Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Molapo Qhobela yesterday met the two warring factions of the armed forces in the presence of the major general of the forces [word indistinct]. When the meeting ended in the afternoon, it was believed that peace would again reign, but unfortunately this morning the situation became tense.

In his statement the prime minister, Right Honorable Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, informed the nation that the government is taking all necessary steps that the two factions should cease the hostilities. Dr. Mokhehle appealed to the people living in the areas where fighting is continuing around Maseru to stay in their homes to avoid possible stray bullets. He said under the present situation the public is urged to be patient and keep peace and stability in the country.

The prime minister appealed to the members of the army, who are in the district and outside Maseru, to stay where they are to avoid the confusion that is prevailing among the army.

From 6 o'clock [0400 GMT] this morning fighting between two factions of the Lesotho armed forces has intensified. People living around NTTC [expansion not known] and St. Joseph's areas reported that the [name indistinct] mountain is full of soldiers who continue to shoot. Unofficial reports also pointed out that two soldiers have been killed and one person was hit by a stray bullet, whole some property has been destroyed.

City Schools To Remain Closed 24 Jan

*MB2401061494 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 0500
GMT 24 Jan 94*

[Text] It has been quiet in Maseru this morning after heavy fighting started between the two warring factions of the Lesotho armed forces for the whole of yesterday. The situation became tense yesterday morning and the minister of defense, the right honorable the prime minister, Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle, informed the nation that the government was taking all necessary steps that the two factions should cease their hostilities. He also appealed to the members of the army who are in the districts outside Maseru to stay where they are to avoid the confusion that is prevailing among the army.

Meanwhile the minister of education has announced that all schools in Maseru will be closed today because of the current situation prevailing in the country.

The heads of churches in Lesotho have appealed to the two warring factions of the Lesotho armed forces to lay down their weapons. They said fighting between the two factions has been caused by unnecessary loss of temper. The heads of churches said war is a bad exercise in which nobody is going to gain anything. They appealed for calm for the sake of the Basotho nation.

Situation Said 'Tense,' 'Quiet'

MB2401110194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1000 GMT 24 Jan 94

[From the "News Brief" program]

[Text] [Presenter Patricia Glynn] The situation in Lesotho is reported to be quiet but tense today after a weekend of fighting between army factions. We are joined now by a correspondent in Maseru, Sara Hildebrand. Sara, welcome to you. You have been through quite a weekend. How has the fighting affected you?

[Hildebrand] For me personally, well, it's very difficult. I do sympathize with any the other people living in Lesotho with young families. I've got two small children. There is definitely a worry here about what to do. The are queues, apparently, at the border with people leaving, and people coming into Lesotho are being told they do so at their own risk.

[Glynn] But, the fighting over the weekend, was it in the center of Maseru, or on the outskirts?

[Hildebrand] It was basically—we have a hotel up on the hill and it was certainly round the surrounding houses, and then on the other side we have a place called [word indistinct] in Thetsane where there was also shelling going on there, you know, where people were really, literally, crouching under the tables and there was just whistling over their homes. In fact my gardener came in this morning to tell me he opened his front door this morning to find two dead soldiers outside in the garden.

[Glynn] What are the total casualties to date?

[Hildebrand] Well, it's very difficult to say. There have been reports of two or three soldiers, which obviously, I think that not actually accurate, as I've heard from various other sources of people seeing seven soldiers at the side of the road, and I think we are very unsure about that.

[Glynn] And the consensus of opinion now as to the cause of the fighting—are people still believing that it is the wage issue?

[Hildebrand] I think it's sort of gone beyond that now. It might have originally been that, but it's certainly between these two rival factions. And again people are climbing on the bandwagon here, the political seems to be getting involved as well. [sentence as heard] We have

the troops in the town who are supposedly loyal to the government, and then those outside who again may be [words indistinct] supported by the BNP [Basotholand National Party].

[Glynn] We heard reports that South Africa's been requested for troops to quell the fighting there. Do you have an update on that situation?

[Hildebrand] I have been trying to get in contact with the South African ambassador, but he's obviously in various meetings at the moment, but he's promised to get back to me as soon as possible.

[Glynn] And what about your plans? I mean, what's going to happen today, for instance?

[Hildebrand] I think that's a very good question. We are all waiting here, really. We are expecting it to start up again. I mean, you know there's a lull at the moment but the soldiers are all still out there. I think everyone has to make their own decision about what they are going to do. Some areas have been evacuated, those in the direct line of fire, and I know friends of mine have now moved into the safer areas. I think we've just got to wait and see how bad it's going to get. Certain people have moved across the border already. I know the United Nations have moved their people out. So, I mean, I think everyone had to make up their own minds on this [words indistinct].

[Glynn] And your bags are packed?

[Hildebrand] They are definitely packed and we are ready to go, but we are sticking in here for the moment.

[Glynn] But Sara, are there any plans for negotiations, any meetings planned for today?

[Hildebrand] I hope so, yes I do. As I say, I am waiting to see that. Some people obviously are in meetings at the moment. I know, for instance, the Lesotho Highlands Project is now closed down. They just rang in to tell me that. The people are being sent home.

[Glynn] Well, take care of yourself, Sara, and thanks very much for joining us.

South African Official Comments

MB2401113794 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] Reports from Lesotho say the streets of the capital, Maseru, were quiet this morning after fierce gunfire and mortar exchanges yesterday between rival army factions. Diplomats attributed the lull in the fighting to heavy overnight rains, but said they believed the factions were still holding their positions.

Meanwhile South Africa's foreign minister, Mr. Pik Botha, has ruled out his country's immediate military intervention in Lesotho, where rival army groups have been engaging in sporadic fighting for the past 10 days. This follows an appeal by Lesotho's prime minister, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, to President Frederic' de Klerk to send

in a peace keeping force to help stabilize Lesotho. But in a radio interview in Johannesburg today Mr. Botha said while South African troops had been asked to keep a close watch on the border in case of a spill over effect, there were no immediate plans to cross into Lesotho. He said the sending of troops to Lesotho would reduce the number of security forces which are needed more inside South Africa. He said in the meantime he had sent reports to the secretary generals of the United Nations, the Commonwealth, and Organization of African Unity to make sure they realize the situation may deteriorate and may eventually end up as another Somalia.

Botswana Government Urges Restraint

MB2401125094 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] The government of Botswana has strongly appealed for peace and restraint in Lesotho following a bloody unrest in the Royal Lesotho Defense Force. In a statement the Department of Foreign Affairs says the split in the ranks of the royal Lesotho force has created a situation which threatens the peace and security of the Basotho nation.

It further says the government of Botswana has been watching the unfolding situation in Lesotho with grave concern, adding that this critical situation resulting from the unrest within the armed forces of Lesotho also threatens the stability of the democratically elected government of Lesotho.

While pleading for restraint throughout the Basotho nation, the Government of Botswana strongly appealed to the Royal Lesotho Defense Force to restore the situation to the status quo for the honor and dignity of the sister people of Lesotho. It applauds the efforts of the secretaries general of the Organization of African Unity, and the Commonwealth, to bring the situation in Lesotho back to normal.

South African Council Comments

MB2401065994 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 0500 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] The Subcouncil of Foreign Affairs in the Transitional Executive Council in South Africa says it supports all endeavors, including those of South Africa, to diffuse the present military crisis in Lesotho. A statement from the subcouncil says the international community should be alerted to the threat posed to the democratically elected government of Lesotho.

The subcouncil says any attempt to replace Lesotho's democratic government by force will not be acceptable to South Africa, and the president of the African National Congress, Mr. Nelson Mandela, and various foreign governments, have expressed their support for the present government of Lesotho. It said the involvement of the United Nations secretary general, the South African Government, and the Commonwealth was welcome to the subcouncil. The subcouncil concluded by saying it will also

welcome the monitoring of the situation in Lesotho and a strong South African military and police presence on the border between Lesotho and South Africa.

Cabinet Holding Emergency Session

MB2401143894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] The Lesotho Government has met in an emergency session in Maseru to discuss the military crisis in the country. There has been a lull in fighting between the rival army factions, but the situation in the capital remains tense. Five soldiers have been killed so far.

The prime minister of Lesotho, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, confirmed before the cabinet meeting that his government was considering asking South Africa to intervene militarily, but said no final decision had been taken yet.

A senior Commonwealth official is on his way to Lesotho to assist the United Nations in finding a diplomatic solution to the problem.

Business Returns to 'Normal'

MB2401151794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1437 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Text] Maseru Jan 24 SAPA—Business returned to normal in Maseru on Monday, the day after artillery and mortar rounds rocked the Lesotho capital as two military factions clashed. Radio lesotho reported the CAF [Confederation of African Football] cup first leg preliminary round soccer match between Lesotho's Linare and Reunion's St Denis, cancelled earlier, would be played at the national stadium in the Mountain Kingdom capital at 7pm on Monday.

A SAPA correspondent said shops in downtown Maseru were open, and the nearby border post, which was closed on Sunday, was operating again and commercial traffic was flowing.

Supermarkets and cafes were closed on Sunday and no newspapers were available because of the closed border post. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio said the Education Ministry had ordered schools, due to open for the first day of the year on Monday, to remain shut.

South African Foreign Affairs spokesman Awie Marais said Sunday's fighting ended with heavy overnight rain storms, adding the two factions were maintaining their positions. He described the Mountain Kingdom capital as tense.

But Maseru businesses were open in light drizzle on Monday, the SAPA correspondent said.

News reports said five soldiers were killed and at least four civilians injured in fighting which began about 10 days ago.

Government officials and diplomats have been unable to explain the cause of the dispute between the two military factions.

Mozambique

Chissano Rules Out Need for National Unity Government

MB2301061994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano has ruled out the need to form a national unity government after the first multiparty elections scheduled for October. President Chissano is cited in an interview with the weekly SAVANA as saying that it is up to the government that wins the elections to decide what is best to ensure stability in the country.

Commission Orders Withdrawal of Government Troops

MB2301063794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] On 18 January the government withdrew troops it had deployed in the Sangage settlement of Nampula Province's Angoche District in June 1993. Our Nampula correspondent says the withdrawal was ordered by the regional Cease-Fire Subcommittee following a decision made by the Cease-Fire Commission. [CCF] The withdrawal was supervised by the United Nations and monitored by government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] representatives.

The troops were deployed in Sangage by the Angoche District Military Command. A communique issued by the regional Cease-Fire Subcommittee says the decision to deploy the troops was designed to ensure order as Renamo moved its forces in the area. Meanwhile, Major Mario Semo, head of the government delegation to the CCF- Northern Region, said Sangage has never been disputed by the government or Renamo.

Dhlakama Remarks on Elections, Funding Noted

MB2201190694 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 22 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It has been a good week for the peace process in Mozambique. Recently, the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government came under intense criticism from both the opposition Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement and the UN representative in Mozambique for not sending its troops into the UN assembly areas as fast as the former rebels of Renamo were doing. But now it seems the government is at last getting its act together, as Barnaby Philips reports from Maputo.

The movement of government soldiers into UN assembly areas increased dramatically over the last week. Since last Monday, 1,500 Frelimo troops have arrived in assembly areas across the country, compared to a mere 60 in the first two weeks of 1994. Many UN observers, who had been twiddling their thumbs in previously deserted assembly areas, finally had some work to do, as the first Frelimo troops showed up.

Aldo Ajello told a Maputo press conference yesterday that he was satisfied with the speed with which government forces were assembling. Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama had threatened to paralyze the peace process unless he had received an explanation by today from President Chissano as to what was going on. In the light of the improved situation, that threat seems to have been quietly forgotten, but as so often in the Mozambican peace process, it is a case of two steps forward, one step back.

Today, the problem of funding for Renamo resurfaced. Afonso Dhlakama told the first edition of the independent SAVANA newspaper that money that had been promised to Renamo by the international community to assist the former rebels as they attempt to transform themselves into a political party was still not forthcoming. Dhlakama laid down another ultimatum: If there is no money by February, he told SAVANA, Renamo will not contest the elections. In the past, Dhlakama's bark has proved worse than his bite. The donors meeting in Maputo on Monday will [words indistinct] bear his words in mind.

Program for Repatriating Young Pioneers Created

MB2301185894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] Mozambique and Malawi have agreed to a program relating to the repatriation of the so-called Malawi Young Pioneers, MYP, from Mozambican territory. That program, which is to be implemented as soon as possible, was approved at a meeting in Maputo of the technical subcommittee of the Joint Mozambique-Malawi Defense and Security Commission. According to a note received today, that program is to be analyzed during the sixth Joint Mozambique-Malawi Defense and Security Commission session to be held in Maputo at a date yet to be determined. Some Malawian newspapers reported that those MYP youths were staying at a Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, base in Zambezia Province.

Mediacoop Launches SAVANA Weekly Newspaper 21 Jan

MB2201190194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Jan 94

[Text] The first independent newspaper in Mozambique, SAVANA, is already on the streets. It belongs to Mediacoop, proprietors of MEDIAFAX. The weekly newspaper will be on the streets every Friday [words indistinct] national project, which will try to report on the reality of events in the country, without censorship and subterfuge.

The weekly newspaper says it will try to assist in reconstructing and democratizing the country, contributing to the establishment of an informed public opinion on national, regional, and world events. The director of the newspaper is veteran photographer and reporter Kok Nam.

In turn, FAMILY, an informative bulletin of the National Convention Party [PCN] is once again on the streets, after several months without publication due to reorganization. On its first page, FAMILY writes that the PCN is at an advanced stage preparing its electoral program, which will be submitted to the first [word indistinct] due in April.

Officer Prevents Media Visit to Cabo Delgado

MB2401125294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Balasso Anastacio, military commander for Cabo Delgado Province, has prevented media professionals from visiting troop confinement points. Such behavior is in clear violation of the Law on the Press. Radio Mozambique reporter Emilio Manhique visited Cabo Delgado Province's Montepuez District last week and he was not allowed to visit government troop confinement areas.

[Begin Manhique recording] It is true that I went to Montepuez last week to tour northern region troop assembly points. Though I was carrying the necessary identification, including UN Operations in Mozambique, Unomoz, credentials, I was not allowed to visit the troop confinement center. I was not even allowed to talk with the soldiers.

Center Commander Major (Babe) showed me an order issued by radio whereby Lt. Col. Daniel Balasso Anastacio, military commander for Cabo Delgado Province, gave instructions that no journalist should be allowed to interview, film, or visit the premises where the government troops are confined.

I was surprised, but I tried to convince Maj. (Babe) that such an order was at least nonsensical. Maj. (Babe) categorically replied that orders are orders and that he was there to carry them out. Nevertheless, he agreed to establish radio contact with the Cabo Delgado Provincial Command to report my presence. The Provincial Command did not budge.

Then, I proceeded to contact the Unomoz forces stationed at the center and it was enough for me to identify myself to get all the information I needed. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Airline, Airports To Go Public in 1994

MB2301151194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] Transport and Communications Minister Armando Emilio Guebuza has told DOMINGO that the

Mozambique Airlines, LAM, and Mozambique Airports companies are to be transformed into public enterprises later this year. According to Minister Guebuza, such changes will allow those companies to become autonomous, to function better, and to (be commercially sounder).

Namibia

Cuban Foreign Minister Denies Troops Planned for Angola

MB2201063194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2253 GMT 21 Jan 94

[Text] Windhoek January 21 SAPA—Cuban Foreign Affairs Minister Roberto Robaina, a veteran of the Angolan war, said on Friday his time spent fighting with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the SA Defence Force was one of the most important experiences of his life. He was a soldier near the Namibian border from April 1988 to April 1989 when Cuban forces went home at the implementation of UN Resolution 435 that ushered in Namibian independence.

Mr Robaina denied reports from Zambia that claimed he said Cuba would again send troops to Angola in the event of foreign intervention on the side of the UNITA rebels, saying Havana had too many domestic difficulties to even consider it. He said the overnight disappearance of Cuba's traditional economic relations with the Soviet Union and East Bloc countries had left his Caribbean island in serious economic difficulty.

Speaking in Windhoek at the tail end of a six-nation African tour, he cited ongoing "irrational persecution" and a trade blockade by the United States as a key factor in Cuba's strained financial status. There was no sign of any flexibility from the Clinton administration, he said, adding that Cuba was having to undergo a policy transformation in order to survive in a changed world.

U.S. pressure was creating problems for eight in every ten international firms which tried to establish themselves in Cuba, Mr Robaina said.

He said he was confident about a successful conclusion to the Angolan peace talks dragging on in Lusaka, and hoped for a "happy ending" to the Angolan conflict.

During his visit to Namibia, Mr Robaina concluded a visa exemption agreement and a trade pact which he said would further consolidate relations between the two countries. Cuba is expected to participate in Windhoek's international trade fair in April, and has invited Namibia to reciprocate in Havana in November.

Introducing the Cuban on Friday, Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Netumbo Nditwah said relations between Namibians and Cubans were "sealed in blood".

Benin**Cabinet Announces Measures in Reaction to Devaluation**

*AB2101182794 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT
20 Jan 94*

[Communique issued by the Government in Cotonou on 19 January; read by Government Spokesman Marius Francisco—recorded]

[Text] At the extraordinary summit of the heads of state and governments of 14 countries of the franc zone, held in Dakar on 11 January, it was unanimously decided to devalue the CFA franc by 50 percent against the French franc. In a radio communique issued after its sitting of 12 January, the cabinet announced this important decision to the people of Benin and expressed its fear of abusive price increases, which will seriously erode the purchasing power of our hardworking people. On his return from Dakar on 12 January, the head of state explained in detail the reasons for the decision taken by the heads of state and government and invited all economic actors to be circumspect and show solidarity in order to spare our people the negative effects of the devaluation.

It should be recalled that since the 1980s, African countries in general and the franc zone in particular, have been facing an unprecedented economic crisis due to the collapse of commodity prices. Instead of carrying out economic adjustment programs, they unfortunately preferred to become indebted. Wages became disproportionate and budget deficits became staggering. At a time when trade barriers are disappearing, especially in Europe, an overvalued currency is a serious handicap to development. Aid donors, France in particular, understood this so well that they decided to be firm with franc zone countries, in order to encourage devaluation as the last possible solution. The message was perfectly clear. The heads of state meeting at Dakar understood it as well—the African peoples also understood it. Unfortunately, it is regrettable to observe that some traders, businessmen, and industrialists—eager for easy and immediate gain—have tried to take advantage of this situation to bring our hardworking people to their knees. Anarchical price hikes and the closure of some shops can be observed in all our major towns, in spite of the government's preparedness to hold discussions with the business community. Nothing justifies the 50, 100, and even 150 percent price increases over the prices prevailing before the devaluation, except the desire to get rich quick by riding on the backs of our people, who have already been hard hit by the world economic crisis. This is a bitter observation, because the advent of democratic renewal has ushered in an era of trust between the government and the business community. The anti-nationalistic adjustments made by some members of the business community today strengthens the conviction that democracy can only be maintained and developed

by the organization of a relentless fight against a nostalgia for dictatorial power and the enslavement of the people. This is why the cabinet, concerned about the legitimate interests of the people and desirous to maintain the social balance needed for the pursuit of its structural adjustment program, has taken today the following conservation measures: 1) The banning of price increases in Benin by decree dated this day; 2) the freezing at 11 January levels, throughout the country and until further notice, of the prices of the following essential commodities: rice, sugar, cement, tinned tomatoes, milk, bread, school supplies, pharmaceutical products, khaki, locally-made toilet and household soaps, locally-brewed beer, and edible oil. It must be stated that state offices and companies like the Benin Water and Electricity Corporation, the National Petroleum Products Marketing Company, the Joint Benin-Niger Railway and Transport Organization, the Cotonou Autonomous Port, the Posts and Telecommunications Office, and the SONAR [expansion unknown] are of course complying with the prevailing measures on prices and stocks; 3) the systematic control of prices and stocks of the products concerned in commercial houses and marketplaces by joint teams composed of workers from different public administrations.

To mitigate short-term inflationary effects and reduce unemployment, the government has decided on the following compensatory measures: 1) Tariff reform, which will be implemented in conjunction with members of the business community; 2) essential commodities will be supplied in the country, to the tune of 2 billion CFA francs; 3) the budgetary credit initially set up under the primary school rehabilitation scheme will be doubled; 4) procurement of textbooks for schools and colleges will be carried out; 5) half the amount of the duties and taxes paid on goods which arrived at the port before the devaluation will be reimbursed upon presentation of the relevant documents; 6) the setting up of a social fund of between 1.5 and 2 billion CFA francs, with French financing for labor-intensive urban works, a school dropout resettlement program, an urban sanitation program at Porto-Novo and Cotonou; 7) a salary increase has been decided upon in principle and the terms of its implementation will be discussed by the ministers of the civil service, labor, and finance with the workers; and 8) the agricultural sector will be boosted to benefit its prime actors—the peasant farmers. The minister of rural development is authorized to pursue the execution of the emergency plan that he submitted to the cabinet and to implement that plan over the short and medium term.

To enable the inhabitants of our towns and villages to be well informed on the ins and outs of the 50 percent CFA franc devaluation, the cabinet has requested: 1) The ministers of trade and tourism, health, finance, interior, security and territorial administration, and rural development together to organize working sessions in those districts with prefects, subprefects, and mayors; 2) that all its members inform their respective personnel concerning the objectives of the devaluation and the various

measures arising from it; 3) that the minister of culture and communication instruct the General Directorate of the Radio and Television Corporation with a view to the correct presentation by local language announcers of the contents of this communique on radio and television, stating clearly that the CFA currency symbols have not changed.

Finally, the cabinet instructed the ministers of trade and tourism, the interior, security and territorial administration to see to the active participation of the district trade structures in the effective implementation of measures barring a rise in prices.

Burkina Faso

New Political Umbrella Group Formed

AB2301225394 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] The political landscape has changed since yesterday with the formation of the Convention of the Forces of Progress [Convention des Forces du Progres], which brings together the Group of Democrats and Patriots, the Union of Social Democrats, the Movement of Progressive Democrats, the Union of Democrats and Patriots of Burkina, the Alliance for Progress and Freedom, the Popular Movement for Freedom and Development, UDPM [expansion unknown], MDS [expansion unknown], the League for Progress and Development, and the Revolutionary Workers Party. It aims to contribute to the setting of major guidelines for national policy and ensuring the success of the program of the Broad Rally for Development and Democracy. It also plans to promote consultations and solidarity among member parties, to reinforce democracy for the construction of a state of law and the development and consolidation of the alliance of progressive forces.

Labor Unions Demand 'Substantial' Salary Increases

AB2101194294 Paris AFP in French 1633 GMT 20 Jan 94

[Text] Ouagadougou, 20 Jan (AFP)—Five labor organizations today called on their members to mobilize to demand a substantial and immediate salary increase to replace the 4-10 percent increase announced by the government for 1 April.

In a joint statement, the General Confederation of Labor, one of the country's six labor unions movements, and four independent labor unions of civil servants have deemed "ridiculous" this "timid increase" promised by the authorities to cushion the effects of the devaluation of the CFA franc. They described as "meaningless" the time period allowed for the implementation of the increase, since most of the prices for consumer goods did not wait until April to go up and since particularly, they stated, price control is an "illusion."

They also stressed the contradiction existing between the salary promises made by the government and the increases it authorized for imported rice—23.5 percent—or for fuels—38.6 percent. "The government has left us with only one option—struggling to make our voices heard. It will assume full responsibility for what happens," the signatories to the statement said, calling on their members "mobilize to respond properly to the situation."

Cote d'Ivoire

Government, IMF Delegation Agree on 3-Year Plan

AB2301095594 Paris AFP in French 1407 GMT 21 Jan 94

[Text] Abidjan, 21 Jan (AFP)—An agreement is "shaping up" between the International Monetary Fund [IMF] and Cote d'Ivoire for a three-year—1994-1996—plan as part of the consolidated structural adjustment facility, Michel Dessart, the institution's representative in Abidjan, announced to AFP.

Yesterday, the Ivorian authorities and an IMF delegation, which arrived 10 days ago, "positively" completed a first series of discussions on the letter of intention by which Cote d'Ivoire has called on the IMF to benefit from its resources, he stated.

"This first and very important stage, which has been passed, augurs well for the next ones," the IMF representative stated, adding that the letter of intention would be conveyed to Washington for "consideration and approval" by the fund management.

The IMF delegation, composed of five members and led by Christian Francois, senior adviser at the Africa Department, is expected to continue "in the days ahead" the negotiations with the Abidjan authorities on a "global document" taking stock of the country's economic situation and prospects. This document will be examined by the IMF management "in the weeks ahead," Mr. Dessart continued.

Neither the commitments made by the Ivorian authorities nor the amount of the resources requested were made public.

Ouattara Supporters Unable To Welcome Airport Arrival

AB2301095994 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] In Cote d'Ivoire supporters of former Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara had to meet bad fortune with good hearts. Several hundred persons could not welcome the former Ivorian prime minister who was returning from Paris after three weeks' stay. Tight security was deployed yesterday around Abidjan Airport to

prevent Alassane Ouattara's supporters from forcing their way through the airport.

[London BBC World Service in English at 0600 GMT on 23 January in a related report adds the following: "In Ivory Coast, government forces, some armed with tear gas, have mounted a big security operation to prevent supporters welcoming home the former prime minister, Alassane Ouattara. The security forces blocked off access roads around Abidjan Airport, but about 100 of Mr. Ouattara's supporters managed to step through the security cordon to give him an enthusiastic welcome on his return from France."]

Ghana

Minister Warns Togo About 'Irresponsible Accusations'

AB2101155394 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 21 Jan 94

[Text] Ghana has appealed to the international community to make the Togolese authorities realize the dangers of reckless conduct and irresponsible accusations. Speaking to newsmen and members of the diplomatic corps in Accra today, the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Assamoah, said henceforth any deliberate and unprovoked aggression will be met with commensurate response.

Tina Tehuda has the story:

[Begin recording] [Tehuda] Dr. Assamoah expressed the government's concern about the recent events in Togo as well the tension on the Ghana-Togo border and used the occasion to refute the allegations against Ghana by the Togolese authorities. He referred to the accusations by the Togolese foreign minister, who said Togo had the right retaliate. Dr. Assamoah said Ghana is in no way interested in subverting Togo, with which it is bound by so many historical and ethnic links. He pointed out that the country is at present too preoccupied with her internal problems to get involved in what he called pointless foreign adventures.

[Assamoah] Each time there is violence in Togo, refugees streamed across the border in such numbers as to place an almost intolerable burden on our economy and create social and political problems. It would be foolish on our part, to instigate actions that are not in best interest of the country. It is rather illogical to state that Ghana is seeking to prevent the holding of parliament elections in Togo when it has itself embarked upon constitutional rule and has consistently stated its readiness to support the forces of genuine democratization in Togo.

[Tehuda] Dr. Assamoah said Ghana still demands an apology and compensation from the Togolese authorities. He explained that if Ghana has so far refrained from

responding in kind to the extreme Togolese provocations, it is out of anxiety to save the life of innocent civilians and to maintain international peace and security.

[Assamoah] There is, however, a limit to what Ghana can tolerate—and Togo must take heed. Any deliberate and unprovoked aggression will be met commensurate response. We appeal to the international community to make the Togolese appreciate the dangers of reckless conduct and irresponsible accusations. May I conclude by stating clearly that Ghana has no interest in interfering in the internal affairs of Togo, and it is regrettable that the Togolese authorities should constantly seek to divert attention from the trouble at home by desperately trying to involve Ghana in their internal conflicts. I must emphasize that Ghana ensures that those Togolese who have been granted political asylum and refugee status in Ghana under international conventions abide strictly by the laws of the land.

We will deal firmly with anyone who abuses our hospitality. Ghana pledges to continue to maintain firm control over the border areas, to ensure that peace and tranquility prevail.

[Tehuda] Dr. Assamoah said Togo's refusal to reopen her border with Ghana is causing hardship and tremendous economic loss to many ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] citizens. He advised the Togolese Government to seek solutions to its problems internally otherwise it unduly threatens the peace of the subregion and also saps energies which should go into nation building. [end recording]

Government Imposes Curfew in Eastern Regions

AB2301082394 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] In view of the volatile situation in the area extending from Akropong through Adukrom to Apradang, the Eastern Regional Security Council has imposed a dusk to dawn curfew from 6 PM to 6 AM in the towns mentioned. With immediate effect, all persons in possession of firearms and ammunitions in the area should hand them over to the nearest police station. Any person who flouts the order will be arrested and prosecuted.

President Grants Amnesty to Prisoners

AB2301165294 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] The president, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has granted amnesty to some prisoners to commemorate the first anniversary of the Fourth Republic. Some condemned prisoners, who have served more than 10 years as at 7 January this year, are to have their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. The list excludes armed robbers convicted to death. Others to benefit from the

amnesty are persons condemned to death for economic sabotage, who are to have their sentences reduced to fifteen years.

Some prisoners serving life imprisonment, who have served at least 10 years as at 7 January, are to have their sentences reduced to 20 years. This excludes armed robbers. Some prisoners serving sentences of 20 years and more, who have already served five years, are to have their sentences reduced by one-third. They exclude armed robbers and those convicted of drug trafficking and rape. A number of first and second offenders who have served half of their sentences are to be released on parole and would be obliged to undertake community service. The details will be implemented by the Ministry of the Interior. Those in this category do not include persons convicted for murder, manslaughter, rape, armed robbery, and drug trafficking.

A number of prisoners who are considered seriously ill and those sixty years of age are also to be released. This list excludes those serving sentences for rape, murder, manslaughter, armed robbery, and drug trafficking.

An official statement restated that the general amnesty granted to all Ghanaian citizens in voluntary exile outside the country is still open. The only exceptions are persons convicted of any criminal offense or declared wanted by the police for any criminal offense, and persons convicted and sentenced to death by any court or tribunal. It urged persons who wish to take advantage of the amnesty to apply to the minister of the interior or to the Ghanaian diplomatic mission nearest to their places of residence with the relevant information, including the date on which they left the country. It is noted that a number of persons have already taken advantage of the amnesty and returned home.

Liberia

Interim Government Criticizes Deployment of UN Observers

AB2101204894 Paris AFP in English 1510 GMT
21 Jan 94

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 21 (AFP)—Liberia's interim government Friday [21 January] criticised the United Nations for deploying 300 military observers across the country without waiting for the arrival of the full West African peacekeeping force.

The deployment, which began on January 14 but only revealed Thursday by the United Nations, was "improper" and a contravention of last July's Cotonou agreement and UN resolutions, the government said.

Under the Cotonou accords, the UN Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) is to supervise the disarming of the warring factions by the Nigerian-led ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force.

The accords were signed by Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia, which began a bloody insurrection in December 1989, the interim government, the remnants of assassinated president Samuel Doe's army and the rival United Liberation Movement.

Taylor's NPFL had refused to disarm to ECOMOG, as agreed last year, arguing that it did not trust the Nigerian-led force in its original form.

Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe agreed to send some 2,550 troops to boost ECOMOG, which first began operations in Liberia in August, 1990, but only 900 have so far arrived.

"The deployment of UN observers should be done in collaboration with ECOMOG which is responsible for the security of UNOMIL throughout the country," the government said.

Niger

19 Jan Tuareg Attack in Mansou Leaves 7 Dead

AB2101165094 Paris AFP in French 2121 GMT
20 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Niamey, 20 Jan (AFP)—An attack carried out on 19 January in the Mansou locality near Tahoua (400 km northeast of Niamey) by the Tuareg rebel movement left seven dead, including four rebels, Niger national radio reported yesterday evening. The three other victims were two gendarmes and a native of the village, the radio specified. It explained that the attack was directed at the Manzou market and that all the attackers, on whom "coded documents" were found, had been killed. The last deadly operation carried out by the Niger Tuaregs dates back to 7 February, when 30 people were killed at Tassara (530 km northeast of Niamey). [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Minister Predicts 'Positive Results' From Devaluation

AB2301114594 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] The Nigerian minister of internal affairs, Chief Alex Ibru, has said that the recent devaluation of the CFA franc, the currency used by French-speaking West African countries, will yield positive results for Nigeria. He told newsmen in Port Harcourt, Rivers State that since the devaluation of the currency the movement of goods from Nigeria to such countries had been on a decline.

Chief Ibru stated that the border patrol unit of his ministry was properly equipped to carry out surveillance of the nation's borders. He said that the devaluation would also lessen the work the Department of Customs

and other units at the borders and reiterated his ministry's determination to effectively police the country's borders.

Minister Wants To Discuss Changes

AB2301174594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 23 Jan 94

[Text] Nigeria's head of mission in Benin Republic, Mr. Ayor Adigun, has called for an emergency meeting of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, to discuss the emerging economic changes in the subregion. Mr. Adigun, who was speaking in Cotonou, said that the meeting had become imperative in view of the recent devaluation of the CFA franc and other geopolitical changes in the subregion. The Nigerian envoy, who drew an analogy between the EEC and ECOWAS, pointed out that the imminent emergence of majority rule in South Africa, has made the EEC shift its focus toward that country. He also spoke of the need for ECOWAS member countries to highlight the things that were of mutual benefit to them.

Meanwhile, the transborder commercial activities between Nigeria and Benin Republic have reduced substantially following the January 12 devaluation of the CFA franc. A survey shows that the usual traffic congestion at the border town of Seme has dropped. The secondhand goods market across the border at Seme has been virtually empty [words indistinct].

Foreign Minister Discusses 'Effective' Diplomacy

AB2201093094 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2200 GMT 21 Jan 94

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Alhaji Babagana Kingibe, has said that the challenge before Nigeria today is how effective its diplomacy is in moving the country forward as a nation with a common destiny.

Alhaji Kingibe was speaking last night at an informal meeting with media representatives. Foreign news correspondent Candy Young Hari reports that the realization of this objective is a preoccupation of this ministry:

[Begin recording] [Hari] Alhaji Babagana Kingibe declared that he has come to the ministry with a clear idea as to the requirements of the job. But times, he said, require an effective background diplomacy following the national reconciliation that has so far been achieved since the debacle of 12 June. He said that the international community knows that under the circumstances which Nigeria found itself, there was no alternative to the change of government last November. The reaction of certain countries therefore is perhaps one of sadness rather than anger. Nevertheless, it is the responsibility of Nigerians to continue to explain that we can determine our future and have a right to expect their understanding of our endeavors. To do this, the minister said, he is prepared to assist the media to understand the issues involved. He appealed to media organizations to

develop a relationship with his ministry based on knowledge and appreciation of the delicate nature of diplomacy. He urged media houses with the resources to create a corps of diplomatic correspondents in order to facilitate the suggestions.

[Kingibe] ...the combat of our diplomacy. I wish that such a corps existed. I think the handling of what is happening in Cameroon would have been different and would have been more supportive. Not that I am saying the coverages are not supportive. It is just like it is not informed, you know, of the reality of what is going on. That is really the problem.

[Hari] The reception was also attended by the minister of state in the ministry, Chief Anthony Ani, chief executives of media organizations, editors, and correspondents. [end recording]

Niger President Arrives, Meets President

AB2001125594 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Text] President Mahamane Ousmane of Niger today arrived in Abuja on a two-day visit to Nigeria. Shortly after his arrival, the two governments held bilateral talks in the Presidential Villa. State House correspondent, Chris Ngu, reports on President Ousmane's first stay in Abuja.

[Ngu] The Nigerien [Nigerois] President was received on arrival by the head of state, General Sani Abacha, and top members of his administration, including the chief of general staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya and a number of ministers. The airport reception featured the traditional 21-gun salute, a guard of honor inspected by the visiting head of state, and displays by Nigerian cultural groups. Bilateral talks were held behind closed doors. However, in the opening session just before the talks proper, head of state, Gen. Abacha, had said that Nigeria-Niger relations over the years could justify reference to Nigeriens as brothers. He said he looked forward to additional new ways of forging closer and more fruitful relations between both countries.

President Ousmane expressed similar hope as Gen. Abacha. He said the Niger-Nigeria relations have been reinforced over the years by geographical, historical, and cultural factors common to both countries. He said he hoped that the talks will help consolidate relations between the two countries. The outcome of the talks is yet to be made public. About now, a state banquet in honor of the visiting head of state should be taking place in Abuja. He is expected to return to his country tomorrow.

Joint Statement Issued

AB2001225994 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 20 Jan 94

[Text] The president of the Republic of Niger, Alhaji Mahamane Ousmane, flew back home today. He had led

his country's delegation to bilateral talks with Nigeria at the end of which the two countries agreed to consolidate existing ties between the two countries. State House correspondent Chris Ngu has more on the bilateral talks:

[Begin recording] [Ngu] The talks featured a wide range of bilateral, regional, and international issues, according to a joint statement issued in Abuja today. Nigeria expressed support for the determination of the government of Niger to safeguard the territorial integrity of that country. In that regard, Nigeria commended ongoing efforts to end the armed rebellion in the northwestern part of Niger Republic. On the other hand, the Nigerien side commended efforts of the Nigerian Government at national unity and reconciliation. Niger considers peace and stability in Nigeria as inextricably linked with development and progress of the entire West African Subregion. The two leaders resolved to reinforce efforts of their governments to mitigate the effects on their peoples of the deteriorating international economic environment. Nigeria's Foreign Affairs Minister Ambassador Babagana Kingibe has more on other areas of cooperation agreed on at the talks:

[Kingibe] Specific areas of cooperation were considered to formalize cross-border trade and to enhance the unimpeded flow of goods and services. They further agreed to encourage private investments in each other's country and the formation of joint ventures. They therefore, directed that high level officials of the concerned ministries should immediately work out the modalities for effecting these decisions. In addition, the two leaders directed the joint commission to intensify its efforts in the implementation of its program of action, especially in the fields of agriculture, pest control, animal health, and management of water resources. The two sides reviewed progress in regional integration. They renewed their commitment to the realization of the objectives of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] and the Abuja Treaty of African Economic Community. The two leaders exchanged views on a wide range of African and international issues and resolved to make concerted efforts to contribute to the maintenance of peace and security in Africa and the rest of the world. In this context, they expressed their full support to the OAU's newly established mechanism for the prevention and resolution of conflicts as well as the UN secretary general's agenda for peace.

[Ngu] The Nigerien head of state extended an invitation to General Sani Abacha to visit the Republic of Niger at a mutually agreed date. President Ousmane, who left the country this morning, was seen off at the airport by Gen. Abacha and top government officials. [end recording]

At a special dinner in honor of the Nigerien president in Abuja last night, Gen. Sani Abacha appealed to members of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, to implement the organization's protocol of cooperation as a way of removing existing barriers to

development and free interaction of peoples in the subregion. Here is again is State House correspondent Chris Ngu with the report:

[Begin recording] [Ngu] Gen. Abacha, talking about cooperation at the subregional and African regional levels, said that success of ECOWAS would advance the drive toward attainment of the Abuja Treaty on African Economic Community. Much as, Gen. Abacha said, he considered development desirable in West Africa, he is of the view that economic development in the subregion cannot flourish until all conflict situations are responsibly managed. For that reason, he called on the warring factions in the Liberian crisis to implement the Cotonou Accords for peace in their country. Gen. Abacha noted with satisfaction, as he put it, the commitment of the leadership of Niger and Nigeria in satisfying the aspirations of peoples of both countries. He said that since coming to power, his administration has embarked on a determined course to create conditions for a stable and enduring nation. Referring to the recently established National Constitutional Conference Commission in Nigeria, Gen. Abacha talked about what he expects to follow from the commission's work:

[Abacha] As a result of the work of the conference, my administration hopes to leave for posterity a balanced and carefully drawn up framework for the governance of this country. We intend that it would be a framework which will guarantee to all Nigerians [words indistinct] liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in a society, where the rule of law reigns supreme and justice will done and seen to be done to all.

[Ngu] Looking downward the African Continent, Gen. Abacha expressed satisfaction at political developments in South Africa, especially the recent decision of Mr. Clarence Makwetu and the Pan-African Congress of South Africa to call off its military activities and fully participate in the democratic elections scheduled for 27 April this year. He appealed to Chief Buthelezi and the Inkhata Freedom Party to show similar patriotism. He especially thanked the Nigerien Government for the role it played in ending the Nigerian Airways plane hijack with minimum risk of innocent lives.

President Ousmane, in his response to Gen. Abacha's address, commended Nigeria's efforts at promoting African unity. He referred to what he called Nigeria's preventive diplomacy strategy by which Nigeria is involved in many international peace missions and said Niger would emulate Nigeria in that regard. He said Niger's role in the Nigerian Airways' plane hijack was informed by his government's belief in upholding international diplomatic ethics. Nigerian cultural groups entertained guests. [end recording]

Army Training Contingent in Gambia To Extend Stay*AB2101215794 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 21 Jan 94*

[Text] The Nigerian Army training contingent in The Gambia is to stay on for another two years. The head of state, General Sani Abacha, approved this in Abuja today following a request for an extension by the Gambian external affairs minister, Alhaji Omar Sey.

Gen. Abacha told the visiting Gambian envoy that Nigeria would do its best to ensure the security of the West African subregion and Africa in general. He advised countries in the subregion to exploit the training facilities which Nigerian military institutions offer.

Alhaji Sey, who is in Nigeria with a message from the Gambian president, Sir Dawda Jawara, said Gambia supports Nigeria's ongoing democratization process. He expressed his country's appreciation for Nigeria's continued assistance in the areas of health, the judiciary, police, and prison services.

Oil Companies-Host State Clashes To Be Investigated*AB2201141094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 22 Jan 94*

[Excerpts] A ministerial team set up by the Federal Government to assess the problems and demands of the three major oil-producing states—Delta, Rivers, and Akwa Ibom—has completed the first phase of its tour. The team, which is headed by the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Chief Don Etiebet, also includes the minister of internal affairs, Mr. Alex Ibru, and that of commerce and tourism, Chief Melford Okilo. Also on the team are representatives of the Oil and Mineral-Producing Areas Development Commission, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation. Addressing newsmen at the end of the tour of Rivers State at the Government House, Port Harcourt, Chief Etiebet said the team would also visit the other two states—Delta and Akwa Ibom—for a similar exercise. Energy correspondent Alex Udo, who was on the minister's entourage, has more on the story.

[Begin Udo recording] The ministerial team, which was conducted round the various oil-producing communities in Rivers State by the administrator, Lieutenant Colonel Dawda Komo, is to collate and document all the problems of the people in the affected areas. Chief Etiebet said the team was set up to find a solution to the frequent clashes between the oil-prospecting companies and their host communities. He said that after they had (?finished) the tour, government would come up with comprehensive and meaningful solutions to the constant clashes based on the team's recommendations. The minister pledged that the government would do everything possible to adequately address the problems of inadequate

provision of basic amenities to the mineral [and] oil-producing communities. Chief Etiebet appealed to both the oil explorers and the various communities not to take the law into their hands. [passage omitted]

Chief Etiebet and the team also inspected some of the facilities of the oil-prospecting companies which were destroyed by indigenes of the communities during various clashes. [Words indistinct] where there was a communal crisis recently, members of the team were briefed by one of the community leaders, Mr. Ken Tarowiwa. He stressed the need for government to look into the frequent clashes, which he said resulted from the nonchalant attitude of some oil-prospecting companies to the needs of the rural communities. Mr. Tarowiwa however pledged the cooperation of the Ogoni people to the present administration. [end recording]

Central Bank Revokes Licences of 2 Merchant Banks*AB2201120594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 22 Jan 94*

[Text] The Central Bank has revoked the licenses of two merchant banks. They are Financial Merchant Bank and Capital Merchant Bank. A statement by the Central Bank explained that the action followed a serious deterioration of the financial conditions of the two banks and a total erosion of their capital base. The statement said depositors' funds in the banks had dissipated resulting in their inability to meet their obligations to depositors and creditors. The liquidation of the two banks should be handled by the Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Drugs Intercepted at Murtala Airport*AB2301181494 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 23 Jan 94*

[Text] Hard drugs valued at over 12.8 million naira were impounded by the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency in the last three weeks. The drugs weighing 12.8kg were intercepted at Murtala Mohammed International Airport in Lagos. The director general of the agency, Alhaji Baba Jamare, gave the information in a statement. He said 19 suspects were arrested in connection with the seizure.

Sierra Leone**President Meets Visiting World Bank, IMF Delegation***AB2201114594 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 22 Jan 94*

[Text] In another State House engagement, the heads of the joint World Bank and IMF team, who are on a familiarization mission in Sierra Leone, were yesterday received in audience by the chairman of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] and head of state, Captain Valentine E.M. Strasser. Presenting the envoys

to the head of state, the secretary of state, finance, Dr. John Karimu, recalled that the joint World Bank and IMF team arrived in the country two weeks ago to assess and review the country's economic performance.

Responding, the IMF representative, Mr. Mike Novak, expressed satisfaction and informed the chairman that the economic performance and development targets of the country are right on track. He observed that within 18 months the NPRC government had reduced the inflation rate from 118 percent to less than 20 percent—a performance that has not been achieved by any developed economy. While noting that there is now an abundant supply of essential commodities and an absence of black marketeering, the envoy said the release of political detainees and the transition to democratic governing were vivid manifestation of government's tough and courageous measure to make sure that the targets of the structural adjustment program were on track.

Mr. Mike Novak expressed the hope that the rebel war would come to a steady conclusion so that military expenditure would be redirected to the purchase of civilian goods and other economic development programs. He assured Chairman Strasser that at the next conference of donors in Paris, France, Sierra Leone will be given positive consideration because of the country's present economic performance.

Rebels Threaten To Infiltrate Kenema

*AB2401110794 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 23 Jan 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Kenema District, eastern Sierra Leone, is on a full scale security alert at the moment. This follows a recent threat by the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels of Foday Sankoh to infiltrate the town, and bearing in mind that the rebels launched an attack just 80 miles from the town itself not so long ago, the authorities are taking the threat very seriously. Victor Silver has been in Kenema. He is now back in Freetown from where he sent this report: [read by announcer]

Green tents have started dotting the Kenema township landscape as part of operation keep Kenema safe. The authorities have decided to take no chances. At six key points across town, tents are manned by both military and police personnel drawn from different sections of the two forces. Two days ago, an offer from members of the region's civil defense unit, known as Kamajowas or local hunters, to assist in the operation was accepted. Telephone hot lines to report any suspicious circumstances have not yet been established as in the capital, Freetown, but mobile and static patrols work on a 24-hour basis. One top security officer told me that the emphasis is first to stop rebel-attempted infiltration. Secondly, to ensure that all soldiers are usefully engaged and, thirdly, to reduce the crime rate in Kenema town and its environs.

Given the recent spate of rebel attacks which came as close as 18 miles to the town, it would appear that the residents are taking nothing for granted. They remember the Kono takeover in 1990-92 and they form themselves into defense units to combat any potential rebel threat. Life in Kenema is pretty normal, business is as usual but you have to be close to the security network to know that the military has thrown a ring of steel around the township as government forces go into operation in an area still occupied by rebels. One commander told me that the continued occupation of (Noma Farmer) area by rebels was his continuous nightmare and he predicted that once they were flushed from this area, the rebels would have no base in Sierra Leone. How soon this might be, he didn't say, but he believed the morale of government troops was very high and he said that even six soldiers are volunteering for frontline service.

Togo

Eyadema Vows To Respect Legislative Election Results

*AB2201135594 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600
GMT 22 Jan 94*

[Text] The president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, addressed the nation last night. It was on occasion of the opening of the electoral campaign for the legislative elections slated from 6 to 24 February. In his message, the head of state recalled the promise he made solemnly after his election as first president of the Fourth Republic to rally together all Togolese within the new democratic institutions. President Eyadema also recalled that the legislative election campaign should be the framework of a debate that would guarantee transparency in all proceedings. President Eyadema called on all sides taking part in the parliamentary election to respect the freedom of one another, to abide by the principle of non-violence, and the acceptance of differences.

Recalling his responsibility as guarantor of national unity, the head of state called on voters and through them, on all Togolese to make their differences an asset and not a liability. He called on all sides to strictly abide by the rules of democracy and called on Togolese to contribute to the success of the legislative elections.

General Eyadema further said that Togolese were all equal before the laws of the Republic, laws that are imposed on them. The head of state recalled the consensus spirit that prevailed during the preparation of the vote and recalled the difficult trip of our country on the path towards democracy and that was marred by an unprecedented sociopolitical and economic crisis. He called on all Togolese to get down to work with courage and to work with a spirit of sacrifice in order to relaunch our country on the path of development. The head of state expressed his gratitude to the workers who, despite the difficulties from all fronts, continued to go to their work. That is why Gen. Eyadema called on all the sons

and daughters of the country to initiate forgiveness and reconciliation and he then solemnly pledged to respect the will of the people, that is, to bow to the results of the forthcoming elections.

'Armed Elements' Open Fire Near Ghanaian Border

*AB2301075194 Paris AFP in English 0211 GMT
23 Jan 94*

[Text] Lome, Jan 23 (AFP) - Ghanaian-based "armed elements" opened fire on a border post between Lome and the Ghanaian town of Aflao late Saturday, a Togolese military source charged here.

The attackers, operating just hours before the start of a Togolese legislative election campaign, managed to escape in a mini-bus before soldiers could return fire, the source said, adding that no one had been injured in the shooting.

Elections are scheduled for February 6 and 20 and opposition parties have expressed fears that the poll will not be organized fairly.

Earlier this month 67 people were killed in fighting that broke out after an attack on Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema and the barracks where he has his official residence.

The government attributed the January 5 attack to opposition members in exile in neighbouring Ghana, who it alleged were being backed by Ghanaian authorities.

Ghanaian leaders have repeatedly denied the allegations and on Friday Ghana's foreign minister, Obed Asamoah, warned Togo that his country would retaliate if Lome continued to accuse Accra of supporting the assassination attempt.

"Any future deliberate and unprovoked aggression on Ghana by Togo will be met with a commensurate response," Asamoah warned during a meeting with diplomats and reporters. "There is an extent to which Ghana can be patient to these attacks by Togo."

Troops Ordered Not To Return Fire

*AB2301201494 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 23 Jan 94*

[Text] The president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, this afternoon held talks with Johnny Kwajo, charge d'affaires of the Ghanaian embassy in Togo. No details were given about the issue discussed by Gen. Eyadema and Mr. Kwajo. Their talks might not be unconnected with the shelling of our Aflao border post yesterday with gunfire from Ghana. The border post was shelled with automatic weapons. Togolese soldiers have received instructions not to return fire against any attack from that neighboring country.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

25 JAN 94

